

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name The University of Montana Historic District (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number 24MO471

2. Location

street & number 32 Campus Drive

☐

not for publication

city or town Missoula

☐

vicinity

state Montana

code MT

county Missoula

code 063

zip code 59812

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national x statewide x local

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- ☐ private
☐ public - Local
☒ public - State
☐ public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
11	8	buildings
		district
1	1	site
		structure
1		object
13	9	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

23

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/college

EDUCATION/research facility

EDUCATION/education-related

HEALTH CARE/clinic

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

TRANSPORTATION/road-related

RECREATION & CULTURE/ marker

LANDSCAPE/natural feature

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/college

EDUCATION/research facility

EDUCATION/education-related

HEALTH CARE/clinic

TRANSPORTATION/pedestrian-related

RECREATION & CULTURE/ marker

LANDSCAPE/natural feature

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT/International Style

MODERN MOVEMENT

LATE 19th & Early 20th CENTURY

MOVEMENT/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Synthetics

Terra cotta, glass, aluminum, concrete,

other: limestone, glass, brick, bronze

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The University of Montana Historic District Increase is the first major expansion of the district since its listing on the National Register in 1992. The boundary increase almost doubles the size of the original district by moving the boundary to the north and west, especially to include the former 600 block of University Avenue as well as the south side of the 700 block of Eddy Avenue on Missoula's urban grid. It is contiguous with the original historic district to create a more coherent explanation of the architectural development of the campus in the 20th century. In particular, the increase addresses the buildings constructed during the post-World War II building campaign (1950-1962). This was the third major expansion of The University of Montana campus in its history and is characterized by the addition of architect-designed, modernist buildings, primarily in the international style. These buildings represent a coherent vision for growth and an urban and landscape plan that built upon the two previous building campaigns in the first through third decades of the 20th century.

The boundary increase includes 13 contributing resources: 9 contributing buildings from the post-World War II building campaign as well as another 3 additional contributing resources and one major contributing object. Of the 9 contributing resources, 5 were designated noncontributing in the original nomination and are now eligible as contributing resources. They include: Craig Hall (1953), Duniway Hall (1956), Liberal Arts Building (1953), School of Forestry Memorial Greenhouse (1951), and North Corbin Hall (1956). The additional 4 resources include the Berry-Tremper House (1918), a significant sites, the Memorial Row (1919), and one object, the "M" (1909); none of the 3 were included in the original nomination. Two buildings, the Art Annex/Pool Building (originally the Ice Skating Rink and Pool) and the Adams Center (originally the Field House), also date from the post-World War II building campaign, but are not included in the boundary increase because both have lost their integrity and are ineligible. Seven noncontributing buildings have been constructed within the original historic district in recent years and are therefore ineligible: Don Anderson Hall (2008), Davidson Honors College (1996), Fine Arts Building Addition (1998) James E. Todd Building (1998), North Underground Lecture Hall (1999), Skaggs Building Addition Phase II (2000), and the Payne Native American Center (2010). One building, Knowles Hall (1963), and the James H.T. Ryman Memorial Mall (1969), both located within the boundary increase, are also noncontributing because of their age.

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Narrative Description

1) PHYLLIS J. WASHINGTON EDUCATION CENTER, 1950, 1 Contributing building,

The Phyllis J. Washington Education Center is located on northeastern quadrant of The University of Montana campus. It is bounded by Eddy Avenue to the north, the open space of the Memorial Row with its twin row of stately Ponderosa trees to the east, the recently inaugurated Don Anderson Hall to the south and the Music Building to the west. With the exception of the Eddy Avenue façade, the building is surrounded by expansive lawns and original plantings. The sidewalks and landscaping along Eddy Avenue reflect the original setting while new sidewalks and landscaping on the east, south, and west reflect recent changes initiated by the addition of 2009. The building was not included in the original nomination.

The Education Center is a three-story rectangle shaped structure set on the east-west axis, with a contributing addition on the east side along the north-south axis (Education Building Diagram .1.). The addition is divided into three sections; the northern addition labeled A, the atrium, and the southern addition labeled B. Addition B is subdivided as B 1 and B 2. The original building has a flat roof made of concrete. The addition also has a flat roof with the exception of the atrium that has a curved roof. The atrium roof and the addition roof have structural steel frame and are covered in ethylene polymer membrane. The foundation is made of concrete and the exterior walls are made of structural steel framing faced with brick. The main entrance to the building is located on the east side of the addition. The east side of the addition consists of a centrally placed glass atrium flanked on either side by a brick addition. The roof line of the atrium extends over the top of the additions and is capped in cast stone. The three story atrium is made of rectangular glass panes separated by silver colored metal mullions and framed by a band of silver metal. The atrium is divided into three tiers (Education Building Diagram .2.) The top tier consists of two rows of seven vertically set rectangular windows capped by a final row of seven smaller, horizontally set rectangular windows. The middle tier is separated from the top and bottom tier by a row of seven, thin horizontally set rectangle shaped windows filled with low-E thermal glass panes. In the center of the middle tier are three large, vertical, rectangular windows, on either side of which are smaller horizontally set rectangular shaped windows stacked 2 x 3. The bottom tier has a set of centrally placed glass double doors, with thin, rectangular shaped windows surrounding the doors. The doors are enclosed by a cast block column on either side. A low overhand made of concrete extends just beyond the columns. To the north and south of the columns is a window feature consisting of horizontally set rectangular windows stacked 2 x 3 and three thin vertically stacked rectangle-shaped windows which frame the columns.

To the north of the atrium is Addition A. Addition A is covered in brick and capped with cast stone. In the far north corner on the first floor there are metal letters which read, "Phyllis J. Washington Education Center." Above the letters, on the second floor, is a window feature which consists of two thin, horizontal, rectangular shaped panes set side by side below four large rectangular panes set 2 x 2. In-between the two large panes is a silver metal grate that extends out from the building. The feature is repeated again on the third floor and to the right of the letters on the first, second and third floor (hence forth known as Window Style .1). In the center of Addition A there are four columns of windows that extend from the second floor to the third floor. The columns are separated by sections of brick. Each column consists of four square panes set 2 x 2 topped with a metal grate, followed by two more sets of four square panes set 2 x 2, topped with a metal grate. Above the grate are two thin horizontal, rectangular panes set side by side. Below the columns of windows is a short overhang that protects the second entrance on the east side of the addition. The entrance consists of a set of glass double doors that are tucked back in from the main exterior wall. To the right of the doors is a

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single story wall faced in cast block, that extends the length of the columns. On the right side of Addition A there are three windows, one on each floor, in the same style as those on the left side above the letters. The north side of Addition A is covered in brick and capped with cast stone. On the far left there are three windows with sections of brick in-between. Each window consists of two square panes set side by side on top of two larger square panes, also set side by side. On the top are two smaller, horizontal, rectangular panes, also set side by side. In the middle of the wall are three identical columns of windows that extend from the second to the third floor. Each column consists of square panes set 2 x 7. On the first floor, centered below the columns is another window in the same style as those on the left side. On the far right is a large three-story window feature consisting of square panes set 2 x 11.

To the south of the atrium is Addition B. Addition B is covered in brick, capped in cast stone and divided into two levels B1 and B2. On the right side of B1 are three window features in a slightly larger version of Window Style 1. Two of the features are on the second floor and one is located on the first floor. On the left side of B1 there is a large single story square faced in cast stone. Three, horizontal, rectangle windows are set into the square at varying heights. B2 has a similar single story square faced in cast stone with three windows set at varying heights. Across both rectangles runs a curved metal design motif which extends out from the building and connects back to the porch roof of the south side of the addition. The south side of Addition B consists of three parts stacked one, in front of the other and at the back is the atrium. The atrium is supported by vertical, rectangles of glass set at varying heights, below which there is a brick wall that is exposed on the left side. There are two small windows set into the wall. The top window is square and the bottom window, set level with the other second floor windows is a vertical rectangle divided by a metal grate that extends out from the edge of the building. The south face of B1 is covered in brick and capped in cast stone. On the left side are two separate glass doors surrounded by windows that open onto the roof of B2 as a type of porch. The roof of B2 is surrounded by a 4' high brick wall that surrounds the porch. The north side of B2 is divided by two brick columns that act as support for a large aluminum awning that covers the main southern entrance to the building

The southern entrance consists of two sets of metal double doors surrounded by small panes of glass. Above the awning B2 is faced in cast block. To the left of the awning a single story rectangle extends out from the wall faced in cast block. The extension has another single door entrance to the building. To the left of the rectangle there is large window done in Window Style 1. The west side of the addition is separated in two by the original building, with B1, B2 and the atrium on one side and A on the other side. The west side of B2 is covered in cast block and brick.. The west side of B1 is also covered in brick and has two windows set side by side on the first floor in Window Style 1. To the left of B1 is the west side of the atrium. The west side of the atrium consists of two large window units labeled in Diagrams .3 and .4. Diagram .3 is the glass feature on the right and consists of a large vertical wall of glass enclosed in a metal frame. The wall has two sets of 2 x 3 horizontal rectangle shaped glass panes separated by a row of side by side thin horizontal panes of tinted glass. On top of this is a large side by side vertical rectangle and two smaller side by side rectangles. Diagram .4 is the glass wall on the left and is set back from Diagram .3. In front of the glass wall are two slender brick columns, which support two red metal beams. The glass wall behind the beams is divided into three tiers. The bottom two tiers are the same, each consists of four columns of three horizontal, rectangular, shaped panes on the left and three vertical, rectangular, shaped panes to the right. The tiers are divided by three horizontal panes filled with tinted glass. The top tier is the same except there is an additional band of horizontal windows across the top. To the left of the large glass wall is a small expansion of brick.

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The south side of the original building is covered in brick and capped with cast stone. A large three-story window unit is located at either end of the south side of the original building. The unit consists of three stacked windows separated by two aluminum panels. Each window is divided into twelve individual panes by silver colored mullions. At the top of the window is a silver colored metal grate that extends from the building. In between the two features are three floors, of twenty-one windows consisting of two horizontal rectangles stacked atop a thinner rectangle. The two horizontal rectangles are divided by a metal grate that extends out from the wall.

The west side of the original building is covered in brick. In the center of the wall, below a large window unit is another entrance to the building. The entrance consists of three glass doors framed with silver metal. Above each door is a horizontal, rectangular shaped window. The entry is located under a small overhang. The overhang is made of and trimmed in concrete. The walls surrounding the doors are faced in a pale stone. On the right side is a bronze plaque that reads, "Phyllis J. Washington Education Center." Above the overhang is a small section of brick, which is set back from the rest of the wall. Above the section of brick is a large window unit that extends up to the third floor. The window unit is framed by silver, metal mullions and consists of two identically designed squares separated by rectangle of metal. Each window is divided into fifteen individual panes set 3 x 5. The top two rows of three panes are wide, horizontally set rectangle shaped and the bottom two rows are thin, horizontally set rectangular shaped panes.

At the top of the highest window on the west façade is a terra cotta relief. The relief is the same width as the windows and consists of a series of raised chevrons in a zigzag pattern. At the top and bottom of the pattern, half circles have been cut into the points of the chevron. In the center is a smaller relief in yellow colored tile. The relief reads, "Lux et Veritas," or light and truth, in red and is flanked on either side by a decorative four petal design. The petal designs are painted a dark blue color and are roughly the same size as the font. To the north of the entrance are three, large, squares are set level with each floor of the building. The squares are bordered by a cast block and extend out from the main wall. Inside each square are silver, metal, rectangular panels. Thinner strips of metal divide the panels.

On the far right and left of the north side of the original building are three windows stacked on top of each other. The windows are set into the brick and framed by a ledge of cast block. Each window consists of two side by side horizontal rectangular shaped panes with two vertical rectangular shaped panes above. On top of the window are two square silver metal panels. In the middle of the north side are three rows of windows separated by two rows of terra cotta spandrels. The spandrels consist of a series of raised chevrons in a zigzag pattern on the top and bottom. In between these are triangle and rectangle shaped pieces of terra cotta that are angled so as to create depth from a distance. In between the windows are vertical, rectangular expanses filled with silver metal squares. The windows are of the same style as those at either end of the north side.

2) SCHOOL OF FORESTRY MEMORIAL GREENHOUSE, 1951, 1 Contributing building.

The School of Forestry Memorial Greenhouse is located on the east-west axis, on the south side of the School of Forestry building, a property listed on the original nomination for The University of Montana Historic District. It is surrounded by original sidewalks on the eastern and southern sides and the southern extension of the front lawn the School of Forestry with its original landscaping plantings. The included in the original nomination, it was considered noncontributing in the original nomination because of its age.

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It is a single-story structure consisting of two main rooms; an east-facing office and a west-facing greenhouse. The office is made of brick on a concrete pad and the roof is flat. The brick is set in sets of five, full-size stacks separated by half-brick rows. The greenhouse is constructed of an iron armature with glass panels and its roof is gabled. The office has two north-facing windows, two south-facing windows and four linked, rectangular windows on the east side. The building entrance is on the east side. Below the four windows on the east side, there are three metal drop boxes set into the brick. A triangular canopy extends from the edge of the rectangular windows to the door. The canopy is made of wood, painted yellow, and is supported by three metal poles on the right side.

3) CRAIG HALL, 1953, 1 Contributing building.

Craig Hall is located along the western side of the former Maurice Avenue on The University of Montana campus. It is bounded by the open space of the former Maurice Avenue to the east, the courtyard formed by Elrod and Duniway Halls to the south and west and The Emma B. Lommasson Center to the north. It is surrounded by its original sidewalks, lawns, and plantings on all four sides. The building, though included in the original nomination was considered noncontributing because of its age.

Craig Hall is a three-story, T-shaped building made of reinforced concrete with a flat roof. It is covered in a tapestry brick veneer with limestone trim. The north and south façades each have two sets of square wood and glass windows stacked four high. The west façade is divided in two by the extension. The north side of the west façade has ten sets of picture windows flanked by smaller double-hung windows on either side, stacked four high and the south side, closest to Elrod Hall, has nine sets stacked four high. The north side of the extension has ten sets of picture windows flanked by smaller double-hung windows on either side, stacked four high and the south side has nine stacked four high.

The main entrance is located on the east side of the building in the entry portico which divides the façade in two. On the south side of the portico are six sets of picture windows flanked by smaller double-hung windows on either side stacked four high. Two additional sets, located right over the portico are stacked two by two. On the north side there are nine sets of picture windows flanked by smaller double-hung windows on either side stacked four high. The entry portico has a flat roof that angles upward slightly. The exterior is covered in a light pink-tan colored, native stone that contrasts against the dark red-brown tapestry brick of the main building. On the south side of the portico, four small square windows are set into the wall. Around the corner, on the east side of the portico, there are five rectangular windows. To the right of these windows, the building recesses back to the front door area.

The front door is flanked by columns of native stone and more sets of windows. Above the portico is a large concrete rectangle set slightly to the right. The rectangle extends above the roof line and is faced by three recessed rectangles. Each recessed rectangle has two large plate glass windows that are separated by a wide band of concrete. A detached aluminum grill runs across the face of the windows and the concrete. The grill is divided into ten main rungs with eleven double-lined rungs extending out right and left from the main grill

4) DUNIWAY HALL, 1956, 1 contributing building.

Duniway Hall is located on The University of Montana campus, on the north-south axis that connects the western addition to Craig Hall on the north to the northwest corner of Elrod Hall, a contributing building listed on the original nomination. It is surrounded by original sidewalks, lawns, and landscaping. Most notably the open lawn that, along

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with Craig and Elrod Halls, forms a courtyard open to the former Maurice Avenue to the east. The building, though included in the original nomination was considered noncontributing because of its age.

Duniway Hall is a three-story, rectangular-shaped building made of reinforced concrete with a flat roof. It is covered in a tapestry brick veneer with limestone trim. The west façade of the building has nineteen sets of wood double-hung windows, set side by side, stacked four high. The east side has seventeen sets, set side by side and stacked four high. The south side of the building attaches to Elrod Hall (Diagram, Duniway .1). The only entrance, consisting of a large, rectangular window feature set over a small canopy with two single doors is located on the north side. The window feature is divided into fourteen squares by a single silver bar running down the face of the feature and six evenly spaced bars running across. The top two squares are filled with recessed, corrugated metal followed by two sets of panned glass. The pattern repeats and finishes with a final set of metal panes. Below the window feature is a canopy. Two wire rods are affixed from the center of the canopy to the brick on either side of the window feature. The canopy is painted with white trim and a tan underside. The right side of the canopy is free and the left side is held up with a concrete wall. The concrete wall and the brick building are separated by two rectangular windows.

5) NORTH CORBIN HALL, 1956, 1 Contributing building.

North Corbin Hall is located on The University of Montana campus, on the north-south axis that connects the southeastern corner of Brantley Hall with north end of Corbin Hall to the south. Both Brantley and Corbin Halls were listed as contributing properties in the original nomination. It is surrounded by original sidewalks, lawns, and landscaping. Especially notable are the lawns and plantings in the courtyard it forms along with Brantley and Corbin Halls and the north façade of Turner Hall, a contributing property on the original nomination. North Corbin, though included in the original nomination, was considered noncontributing because of its age.

North Corbin is a three-story, rectangular-shaped building made of reinforced concrete with a flat roof. It is covered in a tapestry brick veneer with aluminum coping. The west façade of the building has eight sets of double-hung wood windows, set side by side, stacked four high. The east side has nine sets, set side by side and stacked four high. The south side of the building attaches to Corbin Hall and the north side to Brantley Hall. The west façade of North Corbin Hall extends slightly past Brantley Hall and Corbin Hall. The north end of the east façade lines up against Brantley Hall whereas the south end of the east façade is set slightly behind Corbin Hall.

The only entrance is located on the west side. The entrance, just like that of Duniway Hall, consists of a large, rectangular window feature set over a small canopy and two single doors. The window feature is divided into fourteen squares by a single silver bar running down the face of the feature and six evenly spaced bars running across. The top two squares are filled with “flashing” metal followed by squares stacked 2 x 2. The pattern repeats and finishes with a final 1 x 1 pane of “flashing” metal. Below the window feature is the canopy. Two wire rods are affixed from the center of the canopy to the brick on either side of the window feature. The canopy has white trim with a tan underside. Unlike at Duniway Hall, there are no walls supporting the canopy at North Corbin Hall.

6) LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING, 1953, 1 Contributing building.

The Liberal Arts Building is located on the northwestern corner of the Oval on The University of Montana campus. It is bounded by the Oval to the south, Turner Hall to the west, the Fine Arts Building to the north, and the Don Anderson and Jeannette Rankin Halls to the east. With the exception of the Don Anderson Hall (2008), the buildings surrounding

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it were listed as contributing in the original nomination. The Liberal Arts Building is surrounded by original sidewalks, lawns, and plantings on all four sides.

The Liberal Arts Building is shaped like the letter "E", and sits on the east-west axis facing north. The building consists of two parts; a classroom building and an addition (Liberal Arts Building, Diagram .1.). The classroom building is shaped like a backward 'L' and the addition like a 'U'. The south side of the building is three stories and the center addition, known as the education wing, is two stories. The portion of the classroom building on the north-south axis is four stories, as is the office wing. The roof of the entire building is flat and the exterior walls are covered in brick and stucco with limestone coping. The coping extends over the top of the roof and is angled up.

There are five entrances to the building, the main ones are on the east and west sides (Liberal Arts Building, Diagram .1.). The east side of the building is divided by a section of horizontally laid brick. The northern portion of the east side extends out beyond the rest of the building and is divided by nine alternating rows of windows and bricks. There are four rows of eight windows surrounded by bands of stucco. Each of the windows has two casement sashes that face inward. The southern half of the east side has two three-story window units and a large protruding brick tower holding an elevator added in 1996.

The window units are divided in two by a section of brick (Liberal Arts Building, Diagram .2). Window unit "A" is divided into three sections of windows, separated by two sections of stucco. The first section in window unit "A" is divided into fifteen individual panes separated by silver colored mullions. At the top and bottom of the first section are three horizontally set rectangles filled with metal panes. In between, are three square glass panes. Below each of the square glass panes are two smaller hopper windows. The second section of window unit "A" is divided into ten individual panes, separated by silver colored mullions. In the middle of the second section is a square glass window set on top of two smaller hopper windows. On either side of the glass window are two vertical, rectangular windows filled with metal panes. At the bottom of section two are three horizontally set rectangles, just like in section one. The third section of window unit "A" is divided into eight individual panes, also separated by silver mullions. In the middle are two vertical rectangles, set side by side and filled with metal panes. On either side of the two, vertical rectangles is a square, glass filled, fixed pane window and below the square fixed pane are two small hopper windows. Window unit "B" is located above a horizontal band of stucco that acts as an overhang to the east entry (Liberal Arts Building, Diagram .2).

The entry consists of three sets of metal framed glass doors. Above the stucco overhang is a vertical, rectangular window unit, divided into four rows with four panes in each row separated by silver colored mullions. All of the panes in window unit "B" are filled with metal, except the far right panes in the second and fourth row, which are filled with glass. The top row consists of two horizontally set rectangle panes flanked on either side by a vertical, rectangular-shaped pane. In the center of the second row are two, thin, vertical rectangular panes surrounded on both sides by a thinner vertical rectangular pane. The third row replicates the pattern of the first, but is wider so as to be aligned with the stucco band of the window unit "A". The fourth row is exactly the same as the second. To the north of the window unit "B" is the brick tower. The tower extends slightly above the roof line of the building and is separated into four sections by a slight indentation of the brick. In the center of each section is a raised rectangle of brick. The raised brick

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is not set with the brick covering the building and therefore it stands out against it. In the center of each raised rectangle is a protruding metal circle. The circles are used for exterior night lighting of the building.

The south side of the building is divided in two by a large protruding square. The square is separated into seven alternating rows of windows and bricks. There are three rows of two windows surrounded by bands of stucco. Each of the windows has two casement sashes that face inward. Six thin, rectangular vents are set into the brick in between rows. To the right of the square at the east end of the south side are seven alternating rows of windows and bricks. The windows are surrounded by bands of stucco and each window has two casement sashes that face inward. There are three windows in the top row, one to the far left and the other two, set side by side on the right. In the middle row, there are two windows on the far left and a single window on the far right. The bottom row has four windows; two to the left, set directly below those in the middle row, one in the middle and the fourth to the far right. To the right of the windows and in-between the first and second row is a mosaic by Rudy Autio. The mosaic is set into the brick façade.

The west end of the south side is divided into seven alternating rows of windows and bricks. There are three rows of four windows surrounded by bands of stucco. Each window has two casement sashes that face inward. Each row of windows is set exactly the same; three on the left and one to the far right. To the left of the rows of windows and bricks are three, thin window units. The window units are aligned with the top of each of the rows of windows and are set into the brick. Each unit has two hopper windows separated by six square tiles.

The west end of the addition forms a right angle with the south side of the office wing, under which the west entrance to the Liberal Arts Building is located (Liberal Arts Building, Diagram .1). The west side of the addition has no windows but on the south side of the office wing, in the far right corner, is a thin three-story window unit (Liberal Arts Building, Diagram .3). Window unit "C" is divided into nine individual panes, separated by silver colored mullions. The top and bottom panes are filled with tiles, set 4 x 4, as is the fifth pane, set 3 x 4. The second and sixth panes are filled with glass. The third and seventh panes each contain a hopper window and the fourth and eighth panes are filled with metal panes.

Below the window unit is the west entry covered by a square aluminum trimmed overhang. The entry consists of two sets of south facing, glass, double doors that are surrounded by ten rectangular windows. To the left of the doors is a single story rectangular brick wall that acts as a support for the overhang. A concrete porch extends out around the entry to the edge of the building; on the west side a two foot high brick wall encloses the porch. North of the entry is the west side of the office wing, which has nine alternating rows of windows and bricks. There are four rows of twelve windows surrounded by bands of stucco. Each window has two casement sashes that face inward.

On the north side of the office wing, is the third building entry. The entry is tucked into the right hand corner of the office wing, opens east and consists of two, single, glass doors separated by a window of the same size, topped with three horizontal, rectangle shaped windows (Liberal Arts Building, Diagram. 1). The door is covered with an aluminum capped overhang that extends out slightly beyond the north side of the office wing. Above the overhang, is a three story window unit divided into twenty-seven individual panes. The panes are square, set 9 x 3, with silver mullions dividing them. All the panes are filled with metal, except the middle panes on the second, fifth, and eighth rows, which are filled with glass.

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The east side of the office wing faces the west side of the education wing forming a courtyard with the addition at the south end. On right end of the east side of the office wing, to left of the doors, are four, thin window units, consisting of two hopper windows separated by five square tiles. To the left are nine alternating rows of windows and bricks. There are four rows of seven windows, each surrounded by a band of stucco. Each of the windows has two casement sashes that face inward.

The north side of the main building between the office wing and the education wing has seven alternating rows of windows and bricks. There are three rows of eleven windows surrounded by bands of stucco. The top row has three windows, each with two casement sashes that face inward. The first window is over the roof of the education wing, the second is in the center of the band and the third is to the right side. The middle row has three windows. On the far north end is a single casement, followed by two double casements. The bottom row has five windows. On the far north end is a single casement followed by a double casement, a single casement and two more double casements. The west side of the education wing has five alternating rows of windows and bricks. Each row has four windows, consisting of a two inward facing casement sashes, and is surrounded by a band of stucco.

The north side of education wing is covered in brick. To the west is a wall of brick that extends slightly beyond the main wall enclosing the second of the smaller building entrances. The entrance is tucked into the right hand corner of education wing and opens east (Liberal Arts Building, Diagram .1). Above the entry is a second story window unit divided into fifteen individual panes set 5 x 3. All the panes are separated by silver colored mullions and filled with metal, with the exception of the center pane in the fourth row, which is filled with glass. Below the window unit is an aluminum trimmed overhang.

The entry is under the overhang and consists of two, single, glass doors separated by a window. Above the doors are three horizontal, rectangular windows. The east side of the education wing has five alternating rows of windows and bricks. There are two rows with a total of fourteen windows. The top row has six windows; a single, fixed, pane window on the right, followed by two sets of two inward facing casement sashes and three more sets of two inward facing casements on the left. The bottom row has eight windows, a single, fixed, pane window on the right, followed by seven sets of two inward facing casement sashes. The east side of the education wing faces the west side of the classroom building, forming a courtyard with the bottom of the classroom building at the south end.

The north side of the classroom building, at the base of the 'L' has seven alternating rows of windows and bricks. There are two sets of three rows broken up by a section of brick. The three rows to the right each have three windows; a single casement followed by two sets of two casements. On the left side, each of the three rows have a window set to the far left, made of two inward facing casement sashes. On the middle and bottom rows, there is also a single casement window set to the right. The west side of the classroom building has nine alternating rows of windows and bricks. There are four rows of eight windows, surrounded by bands of stucco. The windows are evenly spaced and consist of two inward facing casement sashes, with the exception of the far right window on the end, which has a single fixed pane. To the left of the west side of the classroom building is a small, protruding wall with nine short alternating rows of windows and bricks. There are four rows each with one window, consisting of two inward facing casement sashes. The north side of the classroom building at the top of the 'L' has nine alternating rows of windows and brick.

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There are three rows of three evenly spaced, inward facing, double casement windows. On the right side of the bottom row are two double casement windows and on the left side a square of the stucco. A metal framed single glass door is located between the two.

7) MUSIC BUILDING, 1953, 1 Contributing building.

The Music Building is located on north-south access on the eastern side of Maurice Avenue on The University of Montana campus. It is bounded by the Phyllis J. Washington Education Center to the east, the Fine Arts Building to the south, Maurice Avenue to the west, and Eddy Avenue to the north. Only the Fine Arts Building to the north was listed as contributing in the original nomination. The building is surrounded by original sidewalks and lawns, and landscaping along Eddy and Maurice Avenues and the eastern side facing the Phyllis J. Washington Education Center. There is a new sidewalk along the southern side of the building between it and the Fine Arts Building that was built in 1996. The building was not included in the original nomination.

The Music Building is a two-story structure aligned on the north-south axis with a flat roof covered in gravel. The walls are made of glass block, pumice and covered in brick and marble. The building has three entrances, the main one located on the west side. The most prominent feature on the west side is the vertical limestone louvers. The louvers are located between a short expanse of brick at the north end of the building and a larger one at the south end and extend out 3' 11" beyond the main wall. There are thirty-two full-length louvers and six short ones spaced an average of 3' 8" apart. The louvers are rectangular shaped and have a point at the end that is directed away from the building. The full-length louvers are two stories high and the short louvers are one story high. The louvers are attached to an exterior wall made of glass block. On the wall of glass block, behind the full-length louvers, are fourteen evenly spaced rectangle shaped windows.

On the second floor, there are three additional windows set into the wall behind the short louvers. An exaggeratedly curved overhang is located just below the short louvers to protect the main building entrance. The overhang is topped with gravel, has a brown trim and is supported by nine metal poles. To the north of the center of the overhang is a large circle planter bordered in stone and planted with a juniper bush. Behind the planter is the main entrance.

The main entrance consists of three sets of metal framed, glass, double doors surrounded by smaller, rectangular windows. To the north of the door is a wall of pinkish marble tiles with the seal of The University of Montana carved into it. The tiles are square, approximately 2' 11" x 2' 3 1/2", stacked four high and are attached on the left side, to four, 10" x 2' 3" rectangle shapes tiles that curve away from the entry. To the right of the door is another expanse of a dark brown, 2' 6" x 2' 3 1/2", square marble tiles stacked 5 x 4. The word "Music" is spelled out in raised metal letters across the dark brown marble in the upper left.

To the south of the entry is a rounded brick wall, set back from the louvers and the main entrance. The curved wall extends over the top of the louvers and is capped with aluminum, as are the louvers and the lower expanse of brick on the west side. The south side of the building has no windows and is faced with brick. On the west, the building continues to curve around, from the west side and the roofline is capped with aluminum. The curve ends about halfway across the south side and then extends north, in a straight line across the top of the building. The eastern half of the south side begins just below this point with a straight limestone capped roof that extends out to the east. There is a

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single service door entrance to the second floor on the far left side, with a metal staircase leading up. Under the staircase is the second entrance to the building, which consists of three sets of metal framed, glass double doors, surrounded by smaller rectangular windows. To the left is a large expanse of brick. On the right, there is a single story staircase that leads up to a loading dock. To the north of the loading dock the building is faced in brick. Another single story entrance is located around the corner from the loading dock. To the right are two rows of horizontally set rectangle shaped windows. Each row has five windows, the first two windows in each row on the right side are filled panes of glass. The next three windows in each row are filled with glass blocks. To the right of these windows is another expanse of brick. In the middle of this expanse is a two-story rectangle section of glass brick.

The north side of the building is also covered in brick. A thin, two-story window is set behind a protrusion of brick, like those of the louvers on the west side. The window is filled with glass block except for two small vertical, rectangular panes in the center. To the right of this is the third entrance to the building. The entrance is located in a two-story window unit. The entry consist of a glass filled, metal door set in the far right and surrounded by a limestone frame. The frame extends up, above the door, enclosing a rectangular glass filled window. The window is separated into three panes by aluminum mullions. To the left of the door are three more strips of limestone that divide the remaining windows into four columns. Each of the columns is divided into five rectangles by four evenly spaced aluminum mullions. The two columns closest to the door each have a pane of glass at the top, followed by four panes filled with painted cement board. The third column is completely filled with glass and the fourth is the same as the first two. To the right of the door is a two-story brick wall. The brick work on the north side of the wall is stacked in a modified stretcher board pattern, with every other brick removed. The removal of the bricks creates the appearance of a large grate vs. a solid brick wall. The open brick work is only one brick deep and extends from top to bottom.

8) MCGILL HALL, 1953, 1 Contributing building.

McGill Hall is located on the northeastern quadrant of The University of Montana campus. It is bounded by the Memorial Row to the west, the ineligible Art Annex and Pool to the north, the Heating Plant, listed as contributing on the original nomination, to the east, and the noncontributing tennis courts complex to the south. It is surrounded by original sidewalks, lawns, and landscaping on the north, east, and south sides. Because of its deteriorated and dangerous condition, the original sidewalk on the west side was removed in 2009-2010 and relocated to the center of the Memorial Row. The building was not included in the original nomination.

McGill Hall sits on the north-south axis and consists of two parts; the original 1953 structure and the 2009 addition. The building is two stories high and has a basement. The roof of the original building is flat and the walls are made of concrete and faced in red Roman brick. The building is divided into five sections (McGill Hall, Diagram .1). The main entry is on the west side and consists of two sets of glass double doors framed in aluminum. On either side of the doors is a vertical, rectangular window. Above the windows and doors are a series of four, horizontal, rectangular shaped windows.

To the north of the entry is a small expanse of textured concrete. Above the entry is a large overhang, framed in concrete, which extends out several feet from the main building façade. The overhang consists of a large rectangular panel of metal, topped with four large vertical rectangular shaped windows. Thin aluminum mullions separate the windows. Above the overhang is a strip of horizontally laid red Roman brick capped with concrete. To the south of the

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entry is the west side of the office section that consists of two rows of windows, each tucked under a concrete ledge. The first row of windows is divided into four identical units by a frame of concrete. Each unit consists of three fixed, vertical, rectangular shaped panes set side by side on top of three, horizontal, rectangle hopper windows set side by side (McGill Hall, Diagram .2). Each pane is separated by silver colored mullions.

The second floor windows are divided into four identical units just like those on the first floor. On the far left of the second floor there is an additional window unit which consists of one full, fixed, vertical, rectangle shaped pane on top of a horizontal, rectangular shaped hopper window. Next to this is a thinner single full-length pane of glass. Above the second floor windows is strip of horizontally laid red Roman brick capped with concrete. The nursery section is located to the left of the entry and is built into the ground so it appears taller at the north end. The nursery section has two floors and an exposed basement. On the right side are three rows of windows, each tucked under a concrete ledge. The bottom row is faced with concrete with the windows starting roughly halfway across. The three window units on the bottom row are identical and framed in concrete. Each unit consist of a three vertical, rectangular shaped, fixed panes set side by side, above three, horizontal, rectangle shaped , hopper windows. There are six window units on the second and third floor, respectively and each is in the same style as those on the bottom floor. Above the second floor windows, is a strip of horizontally laid red Roman brick capped with concrete. To the west is a large expanse of brick that extends out beyond the main wall and is capped with concrete.

The north side of the nursery consists of a large, three-story window unit framed on three sides by red Roman brick and capped at the top with concrete. The window unit is divided into five sections; each section is surrounded by a heavy concrete border (McGill Hall, Diagram .3). Section 1 consists of three groups of windows separated by two, thick concrete supports. The group on the right has a vertical, rectangular shaped fixed pane, set next to two horizontal, rectangular, fixed pane windows stacked one on top of the other. The center group has three side by side, square shaped, fixed pane windows set above a fixed, horizontal, rectangular pane and a rectangular hopper window. The group on the left has two windows done in the same style as those in the center. Section 2 is a wide band of concrete, set back from the main façade. Thin, vertical lines are drawn into the concrete. Section 3 consists of three groups of windows; the group on the left side and in the center matches the style of those in Section 1. The group on the right side of Section 3 is matches the group on the left side of Section 3. Section 4 is identical to Section 2 and Section 5 is the same as Section 3. The east side of the nursery is covered in horizontally laid, red, Roman brick and capped with concrete. In the far left corner, there are three fire escape doors. A three-story metal staircase is located in front of the doors. The doors are framed in metal and each has two, side by side, vertical, rectangular shaped windows to the right. The entire fire escape section is framed with a border of heavy grey concrete. Next to the nursery is the north side of the gym. The roof of the gymnasium extends over the top of the nursery. It consists of a row of basement level windows and a single story expanse of brick topped with two rows of glass blocks. The basement level windows are set into the wall and divided by thick, grey pillars. The windows themselves are vertical and rectangular in shape. The two rows of glass blocks are set into the façade and surrounded by concrete border. Roughly a foot of brick separates each row of glass blocks.

The east side of the gymnasium is divided in two parts; on the north is a large expanse of concrete book ended by strips of vertical, red Roman brick. The concrete is divided into three tiers of vertical rectangles by thin strips of aluminum. In the middle of the bottom tier is a large, white colored, service entrance. To the left of the service entrance, is a three-

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story grey colored heating unit that extends out from the main façade. To the left of the heating unit, is the second section of the east side. The left section is shorter than the one on the right and is completely covered in brick and capped with concrete. A single, fixed, pane window on the second floor is set to the right above a service door.

The south side of the gymnasium is divided in two sections. On the right is the second building entrance. The entrance consists of a set of glass double doors, framed in aluminum. Above the doors is a concrete overhang. Above the overhang is a thick band of textured concrete. Three, large vertical rectangle shaped windows are set on top of the band of concrete. A grey band of concrete frames the entire section. At the top, is a thin strip of brick topped with concrete. To the left of the entry, the wall is divided in two rows of windows separated by alternating bands of brick. The bottom row of windows is tucked under a lintel of concrete and is divided into four sections by concrete pillars. The sections on the far right are filled with concrete. In the center of the concrete are two sets of inward-opening casement windows set side by side. The three other sections are filled with glass blocks. The top row of windows is tucked under a ledge of concrete and is divided in four sections by concrete pillars. The section on the far right has four, vertical, fixed panes, set atop four hopper windows. The other three sections have three, vertical, fixed panes, set atop three hopper windows.

The south side of the gymnasium forms an 'L' with the east side of the addition. The east side of the addition consists of a square expanse of wall covered in red, Roman brick on the right and a slopping triangular shaped section to the left. The right half of the east side of the addition has three, vertical, rectangular windows set randomly along the second floor. A thick, band of grey concrete marks the height of the first floor and runs across the entire east side of the addition. On the left, a sloped, triangular shaped roof extends out slightly from the building's façade. The first floor level is covered in brick, above which is a large concrete triangle. Inside the triangle, are two, small, square windows and a single band of red bricks. The south side of the addition is divided into six sections (McGill Hall, Diagram .4). The first section consists of a square, glass window surrounded by large, rough blocks of concrete. Sections 2 and 4 are the same. Each is set back from Section 1 and has a low brick wall at the bottom. Next to the brick wall is a single-story brick column on the side facing Section 1. Beside the column is a small expanse of concrete, followed by a window in the same style as that in Section 1. A short, concrete overhang extends out to the edge of the brick column. Above the overhang, set back from Section 1 is a small square of concrete and a horizontal window. Section 5 is the same as Section 2 and 4, except that it's flanked on either side by a brick column. Section 3 is set back against the building and is filled with brick. A short concrete overhang, even with those in Section 2 and 4 extends out from the façade.

Above the overhang and set back from the wall is a horizontal rectangle of concrete. Section 6 is separated from the rest of the addition. It consists of a free-standing, cut-out concrete square. The cut-out square is a single story high and roughly one foot wide. On the left of the west side of the addition, the wall is covered in red Roman brick. A concrete belt course runs across the center. On the right is an entrance consisting of a single, glass door set into a series of concrete blocks. Above the door a large, horizontal, concrete block acts as an overhang. A series of small, geometric windows are located above the block. To the right of the door is a large, rectangular shaped window surrounded by concrete blocks. The west side of the addition forms a right angle with the south side of the offices. The south side of the office is covered in textured concrete. The concrete is divided into blocks set 6 x 6. The direction of the texture changes on every block. A single service entrance is located in the center.

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9) EMMA B. LOMMASSON CENTER, 1955, 1 Contributing building.

The Emma B. Lommasson Center is located on The University of Montana campus. It runs on the east-west axis along the southside of the James H.T. Ryman Memorial Mall, the former 600 block of University Avenue. It is bounded by the mall to the north, the former Maurice Avenue to the east, Craig, Duniway, and Miller Halls to the south and Arthur Avenue to the west. It is surrounded by original sidewalks, lawns and the north and south sides. Parts of the original lawns and landscaping were lost to additions on the east and west sides. The Emma B. Lommasson Center was not included in the original nomination.

The Emma B. Lommasson Center is a two-story structure aligned on the east-west axis, with gabled roofs in the center and at the east and west ends of the building, and a flat roof in between. The central gabled roof is made of glued laminate beams with vertical cedar trim. The exterior walls are made of concrete and supported by laminate wooden posts. The exterior walls on the north side are covered in a vertically applied TIM-deck and stone. On the south side, matching new wood siding unifies the back. The main entrance to the building is located under a central portico on the north side and is flanked by new compatible additions on both the east and west ends. The north side is divided in two by the entry portico. The portico has a large rectangular box on the second floor that projects from the façade. The portico is covered in TIM-deck and has matching window features on the east and west sides. The windows are composed of unit that includes: a vertical casement window next to a solid square panel, next to a larger rectangular pane. The portico is supported by an off-set stone rectangle on the west side. To the east are two metal poles which are set in a low stone rectangular planter. Beneath the portico is the main entrance to the building consisting of two sets metal of double doors. On the east end of the north façade an angled overhang is supported by two rectangular posts covered in stone. Under the overhang are two sets of double doors framed by a window feature.

To the east and west of the doors are vertical, rectangular windows filled with yellow-green diamond pattern glass. Above the rectangular glass inserts are two small squares filled with the same diamond pattern. Two more horizontal rectangular windows are located above the doors and are filled with the same diamond patterned glass. The east half of the north façade is separated by two rows of windows (Emma B. Lommasson, Diagram .1). The top row is divided into fourteen individual window units. The top of each unit consists of a horizontally placed rectangular pane. Underneath the rectangular pane, from left to right windows three, five and nine have a vertical casement window set on the left hand side with a fixed pane to the right. Windows one, seven, eleven and thirteen have the casement window set on the right side with a fixed pane to the left. Windows two, four, six, eight, ten, twelve and fourteen are set with solid panes. The bottom row of windows is divided into eleven individual window units. Like the top row, each window unit in the bottom row is capped with a horizontal rectangular window. Windows one, five and eleven have a fixed pane and a casement window set to the right. Windows three, seven and nine have the casement window set on the left and windows two six, eight, and ten are filled with solid panes.

The west side of the north façade is divided into four sections; at the bottom is a covering of native stone which extends up to the height of doors (Emma B. Lommasson, Diagram .2). Above the stone are nine horizontally set rectangular windows. The windows sit below nine framed squares of TIM-deck. Above the Tim-deck is a three-tiered window unit consisting of a triangle set atop a rectangle. The rectangle is made up of two rows of nine square shaped windows. In the bottom row windows one, three, four, five, seven and eight are filled with solid pane glass. Window two is

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divided into five separate panes consisting of two smaller squares with a large square on top. To the right is a vertical rectangle filled with yellow-green diamond pattern glass. On top is a small square window. Windows six and nine are the mirror image of window two. In the top row windows two, three, five, six, eight and nine are filled with solid pane glass. Window one is divided into five separate panes. On the top are three small square windows, below this is a vertical rectangle filled with the same yellow-green diamond pattern, to the right is a square pane of glass. Window number seven is a mirror image of this pattern. Window four on the top row has the same pattern as windows six and nine from the lower level. Above the rectangular window feature are nine triangular windows filled with pane glass that increase in size from either side. To the right of this are three double-hung windows centered on a large square of TIM-deck that acts as an overhang for the western entrance to the north façade. The entrance consists of a set of metal double doors. To the west of the doors are three vertically rectangular shaped windows filled with yellow-green diamond patterned glass. The lower stone facing wraps around to provide a base for the metal pole that anchors the overhang.

On the east half of the south side of the building there is a eighty-seven foot tall stone chimney. To the west of the chimney are two rows of windows. The upper row has eleven window units (Emma B. Lommasson, Diagram .3). Each unit is topped with a horizontal rectangular shaped window. Just like the windows on the east half of the north side, windows two five eight and eleven have a vertical casement windows set to the right of a fixed pane window. Windows four and seven have a vertical casement window set to the left of a fixed pane window and windows one, three, six, nine and ten are filled solid panes. The bottom row of windows consists of two sets of three vertical rectangles topped with three horizontally placed rectangles. Each set is followed by a single window of the same pattern.

The sets meet in the middle where the exterior area is covered in wood. Below the windows is a sunken courtyard. The area covered in wood used to function as a door to the courtyard and was used for outside dining. The western boundary of the courtyard is marked by a wooden fence that, though deteriorated, still exists today. Above the fence is a staircase that leads up to the second-floor of the building. A second staircase is located at the opposite end of the south façade. The central area in the back of the building has been covered by a wooden fence. In addition, a small shed has been constructed in front of the large rectangle and triangle window feature. The southern side of the window feature is surrounded by TIM-deck. The rectangle in the window unit is made up of two rows of nine individual square windows (Emma B. Lommasson, Diagram .4). These windows have the exact same patterns as their northern counterparts. Above the rectangle, the triangle pattern is basically the same as the pattern that appears on the northern façade. The only difference is that the three center windows have been divided again at the top to form three additional smaller windows.

10) CURRY HEALTH CENTER, 1956, 1 Contributing building.

The Curry Health Center is located on The University of Montana campus at the south eastern corner of Eddy and Maurice Avenues. It is bounded by Maurice Avenue to the east, Eddy Avenue to the south, its parking lot to the west and the east-west alley on the north. It is surrounded by original sidewalks, lawns, and landscaping, except for the south side where a recent addition removed the original lawn and parking lot. It was not included in the original nomination.

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The Curry Health Center is a two-story rectangular building aligned on the east-west axis. An addition is located off the west side of the building. The roof is flat and made of concrete and the entire building is edged with aluminum trim. The main entrance is located on the south side of the building. The south side is divided into five sections by vertical strips of aluminum (Curry Health Center Diagram .1). Each section is separated by horizontal bands of windows and peach-colored cement board panels. The vertical, rectangular shaped windows are filled with mirror tinted glass. The entrance is located in the fourth section and consists of a single story overhang made of glass and Norman brick. The entry extends out from the main wall and is surrounded by single story brick wall.

The east side of the building is covered in horizontally set Norman brick. In the center of the wall is a second story window unit. The unit is framed with aluminum and is divided in two sections (Curry Health Center Diagram .2). The top section consists of four vertical squares of peach-colored cement board framed by strips of aluminum. The bottom section consists of four, thin, vertical rectangles also divided by strips of aluminum. The two rectangles on the right are filled with mirrored glass. The rectangle on the far left is also filled with mirrored glass and has two horizontal strips of aluminum across the top and bottom of the pane. The last rectangle is filled with peach-colored cement board. At the base of the east side are three, small, square double-hung windows. These windows are filled with glass and set back into the brick. On the far north end of the east side is a metal staircase leading up to a single red door on the second story. The north side of the building is divided by a two-story brick tower. The brick has been laid horizontally and is divided into columns. At the far right and left, the columns are an average of two to three bricks wide, whereas the middle columns are only a single brick wide. Spaces, the size of a single brick, have been left between the seven columns creating deep slits. To the west of the tower is the second building entrance. The entrance consists of a single glass-filled door. To the left of the door is a single story, vertical, rectangular-shaped window edged in aluminum. To the left of the brick tower the building is divided into five sections just like on the south side (Curry Health Center Diagram .3). Each section is separated by aluminum strips and divided by rows of peach-colored cement board panels and windows.

11) BERRY-TREMPER HOUSE, 1918, 1 Contributing building.

The Berry-Tremper House is located on The University of Montana campus at the western end of the James H.T. Ryman Memorial Mall, the former 600 block of University Avenue. The house faces south and is bounded by the mall to the south, Arthur Avenue to the west, the Jesse Hall parking lot to the north and Knowles Hall to the east. The house is surrounded by original sidewalks, lawns and landscaping, although significant losses include a garage on the north side and the original sidewalk along the former University Avenue. It was not included in the original nomination.

The Berry-Tremper House is a two-story structure with a basement and a shingled, side gabled roof. The base of the house is wrapped in stone, roughly two feet high. Above the stone the first floor is wrapped in clinker brick. The roof line extends down to the first floor on the north and south sides. The main entrance to the house is located on the south side. To the west of the entrance are two square pillars of clinker brick that connect the front porch to the roof. A low bench of clinker brick connects the two pillars to each other and back to the house. Three double-hung windows are located to the west of the front door, on the exterior wall of the house, facing out through the pillars. Each window has a top sash filled with six square panes set 2 x 3 and a solid pane in the bottom sash.

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To the east of the windows is the front door. The front door is made of wood and is preceded by a screen door, also framed in wood. To the right of the front door, facing west is a set of wooden French doors, filled with glass. The French doors are preceded by a set of screened French doors. On the right hand side of the south façade, flush with the pillars are three double-hung windows, exactly the same as those to the left of the front door. The second floor of the south side consists of the roof in which there is three sets of dormer windows. The center set has three separate double-hung windows each with a solid pane in the bottom sash and six small panes stacked 2 x 3 in the top sash. On either side of which there is another double-hung window with six small panes stacked 2 x 3. On the roof at either end is a short chimney covered in clinker brick.

The east side of the building is framed by the extended eaves of the side gable. The eaves are supported by two brackets on either side. Directly below the roof line, surrounded by clinker brick are two sets of three vertical rectangle windows. The two sets of windows are separated by the chimney brick which is pushed out away from the main wall. The three windows to the south are filled with diamond and scalloped pattern glass. On the north side, the windows are the same as those on the north side of the first floor. Two smaller, square inset windows are located to the far right of these, on the edge of the east side. A heavy, white cornice separates the first floor from the second.

On the second floor the wall is covered in yellow stucco and overlaid with vertical exposed brown beams. Two more sets of two double-hung windows, each with a single pane bottom sash and top sash set with small panes 2 x 3. Above these windows another heavy white cornice extends out. At the top of the gable are two small, vertical rectangular windows filled with glass, set 3 x 2.

The first floor of the north side is divided into three sections by a center section that extends out beyond the main wall, on which the back entrance to the house is located. The back door has a newer, metal frame filled with glass and is flanked on either side by a fixed square window with panes set 2 x 3. A newer wooden staircase and rail wrap in front of the door. To the east of the center section, directly below the roof line are two single hung windows. The top sash is filled with glass squares set 2 x 3 and the bottom with a solid pane of glass. To the west of the center section, directly below the roof line are three more horizontal rectangle windows. The windows are set side by side and have fixed 2 x 3 panes.

The roof line of the second floor on the north side extends out in the center slightly to cover the back entrance. The roof has four sets of dormer windows. All the dormer windows are surrounded by yellow stucco, overlaid with vertical, exposed, brown beams. The four dormer windows can be divided in two sections; three in the upper and one in the lower. The lower dormer consists of two square casement windows that open inward. On the left side of the upper dormer is a double-hung window with square glass panes set 2 x 3 in the upper sash with a solid glass pane in the bottom sash, next to which are two more identical double-hung windows. On the right side of the upper dormer are three sets of two inward facing casement windows. Each casement is divided into four panes by a mullion.

The first floor of the west side is covered in clinker brick. On the right a large empty square opens to the front porch and in the middle the second chimney is pushed out away from the main wall, just like on the east side. To the left of the chimney is a window unit. The window unit is pushed out from the main wall, slightly further than the chimney and is covered in brown wooden siding. The window unit consists of three double-hung vertical rectangular windows set side

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by side. The top sash of each is filled with rectangular glass panes set 2 x 3 and a solid rectangular glass pane in the bottom. The windows are located directly below a heavy white cornice which separates the first floor from the second. A second, smaller window is located further up the wall. The west side is framed, just like the east, by the extended eaves of the side gabled roof. The eaves are supported by two brackets on either side. In between the two cornices are two sets of two double-hung windows just like those on the first floor below. Both sets are surrounded by yellow stucco, overlaid with vertical exposed brown beams.

12) MEMORIAL ROW, 1919, 1 Contributing site.

The Memorial Row is a site located on The University of Montana campus between Eddy Avenue to the north, McGill Hall to the east, Don Anderson hall to the south, and the Phyllis J. Washington Education Center and Social Sciences Building to the west. The site retains most of the original trees planted and the open space that define the site although new contributing elements such as sidewalks, flag poles, and lampposts intrude on the space. It was not included in the original nomination.

The Memorial Row is a 79' wide, 517' long grass alley lined with trees. At the foot of trees number 3, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31 and 32 is a bronze plaque set in a concrete base. At the foot of trees 24, 30 and 31 is a concrete base without a plaque. The plaques are placed on the side of the tree facing inward, toward the alley, and an average of one foot away from the base of the tree. All the trees in the row are Ponderosa Pines with the exception of tree number 30 which is a spruce tree and tree number 33 which is a conifer. The trees are divided into four special groupings. Several concrete walking paths cut diagonally across the row, but none infringe on the placement of the trees themselves. In the center of the alley, set between trees 22 and 14 is a group of three flagpoles surrounded by a low brick wall.

13) THE "M," 1909, 1 Contributing object.

The University of Montana "M" is an object located on the western face of Mount Sentinel, 620' above the Missoula Valley, overlooking and contiguous with The University of Montana campus. It was not included in the original nomination.

The "M" is not proportional and measures roughly 125 x 100' It is made of concrete and has been reinforced with 1 inch capped pipe. The surface of the "M" has been painted white and peeled paint reveals an older maroon boarder. The sides of the "M" are not painted. The upper portion of the "M" is on a steep grade that levels out causing the "M" to lie at a steeper grade at the top than the bottom. The object is accessible from The University of Montana campus by a natural trail with a series of switchbacks.

INTEGRITY SUMMARY

The resources cited above all demonstrate a high degree of integrity and are in excellent states of maintenance. The academic and student buildings, the Phyllis J. Washington Education Center, Forestry Memorial Greenhouse, the Emma B. Lommasson Center, McGill Hall, and the Music Building, retain a high degree of integrity in spite of minor alterations to both interior and exterior, none of which detract from their original appearance. The Curry Health Center, Phyllis J. Washington Education Center, and Lommasson Center have had recent additions, but these are compatible and do not detract from the buildings' historical appearance. Buildings such as Craig Hall, McGill Hall, and the Music Building

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reveal a remarkably high degree of integrity in their interiors, often retaining the original finishes and furnishings in superb states of maintenance. Dormitory buildings such as Craig, North Corbin, and Duniway Halls have had characteristic remodels in the interior, but no major alterations. The 2 sites, the Memorial Row and the James H.T. Ryman Memorial Mall, and 1 object, the “M,” also retain a high degree of integrity in spite of minor alterations and intrusions.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

With the exception of Knowles Hall, which is located within the boundary increase, the following seven resources lie within the original district boundaries and are noncontributing because of their age:

14) JAMES H.T. RYMAN MEMORIAL MALL, 1969, 1 Noncontributing site.

The James H.T. Ryman Memorial Mall is a site located on The University of Montana campus between Rudy Autio’s “Grizzly” statue on the western edge of the Oval and Arthur Avenue to the west. It is the former 600 block of University Avenue. It retains the original allée of trees planted on University Avenue, although the current sidewalks, brick pavers, and much of the landscaping date to the period of the creation of the mall in 1969. It was not included in the original nomination.

The James H.T. Ryman Memorial Mall is a 20’ wide, 45’ long walk covered in brick and concrete and lined with twenty-nine Norway Maple trees and one Juniper tree (Diagram, Ryman Mall .1). Four trees, numbers nine and ten on the north, and eight and nine on the south, are wrapped in low wooden planters that double as benches for students and visitors. At the west end of the site, set in the center of the brick walkway, is a bronze plaque that reads “James H.T. Ryman Memorial Mall” and measures 22 x 11.”

15) DON ANDERSON HALL, 2008, 1 Noncontributing building.

The Don Anderson Hall is located on The University of Montana campus, between Jeanette Rankin Hall, a contributing building in the original nomination, to the south, the Liberal Arts Building to the west, the Memorial Row to the north, and the Natural Sciences Building, a contributing building in the original nomination, to the east. It is a four-story, rectangular building with a full basement on the east-west axis. The first story is faced with grey composite blocks and the upper stories with dark brown brick. Green, glazed terra cotta tiles cover the wide eaves and hipped roof. The building generally has a fenestration pattern of aluminum-framed, tinted-glass, square windows displaced symmetrically on all four sides; however, each of the four facades has its own distinctive element. The north one has two bump-outs: a semi circular one running three stories high at the northwestern corner and small cantilevered projection on the northeast corner; the east façade has a wide delivery entry under a squat arch on the first floor; the south façade a central, two-story window wall; and the western one contains a the main entryway recessed under an arched portico of wood and iron. The Don Anderson Hall is noncontributing because of its age.

16) DAVIDSON HONORS COLLEGE, 1996, 1 Noncontributing building.

The Davidson Honors College is located on the southeastern corner of the Oval on the site of the former Venture Center, originally A.J. Gibson’s Science Hall and the first building erected on The University of Montana campus. It is a one-story, dark brown brick building running on the northeast to southwest axis facing the center of the Oval. The building is characterized on its façade by a pitched roof with three gables facing the Oval, the central gable standing

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higher than the side ones and covering an arch over the recessed entryway. The Davidson Honors College is noncontributing because of its age.

17) FINE ARTS BUILDING ADDITION, 1998, 1 Noncontributing building.

The Fine Arts Building Addition is located on the east-west axis along the northern side of the Fine Arts Building, a contributing building in the original nomination. It is bounded to the north by the Music Building, the west by Maurice Avenue, and the east by the north-south drive between the Fine Arts Building and Eddy Avenue. It is a one-story building of matching red brick with a flat roof covered in synthetic membrane. The northwestern end of the building is rounded with glass-block windows. It accommodates a lobby, wheelchair ramp, and washroom facilities for the Montana Theater. The lobby is surmounted by a glass and steel cupola. In the center of the north side there is an entry of wood double doors. The east end is squared off and contains a loading dock for the theater. The Fine Arts Building Addition is noncontributing because of its age.

18) KNOWLES HALL, 1963, 1 Noncontributing building.

Knowles Hall is a dormitory located on the east-west axis on the north side of the James H.T. Ryman Memorial Mall on The University of Montana campus. It is bounded by the mall to the south, the former Maurice Avenue to the north, Turner Hall, a contributing resource on the original nomination, and its parking lot to the north, and the Berry-Tremper House to the west. Knowles Hall is non-contributing because of its age.

Knowles Hall is a four-story, I-shaped dormitory with central projections on the north and south sides. It is made of reinforced concrete with a flat roof and is covered in a red brick veneer, selected to harmonize with the color of the Music Building. The north and south façades each have 20 vertical bays of aluminum framed windows stacked four high alternating with gravel aggregate panels; the bays are divided symmetrically by a northern projection accommodating a rear entryway and stairwell and a southern projection on the first floor holding the main entryway. The panels between the windows were designed with a “nod to the Student Center [now the Emma B. Lommasson Center] across the way, the window spandrels all consist of pre-cast panels with exposed aggregate in colors that harmonize with the lodge.”

The east and west façades have balconies on the upper stories with decorative iron balusters with overlapping circular motives painted white under a projecting eave; each floor has three sets of matching windows side by side with three doorways to the right of the windows on the upper stories. The north façade is divided symmetrically by a four story projection accommodating an entrance and stairwell with two vertical bands of continuous aluminum-framed glass windows.

The south façade is divided symmetrically by a recessed porch with matching iron balustrades on the upper three stories and a one-story projection for the entryway. The latter is made of reinforced concrete and has an undulating roof with seven bays with flared ends. The east half of this projection is enclosed with aluminum-framed windows. The west side is a portico opening onto a terrace enclosed by decorative concrete blocks. The whole building has a shallow eave with a simple stone cornice with a horizontal pattern of squat arches.

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Designed in the International Modern style by Taylor, Thon, Schwartz and Kirkpatrick of Missoula in 1961, Knowles Hall was intended to house 250 women. It was named for Eloise Knowles, daughter of Federal Judge Hiram Knowles, a member of the university's first graduating class, its first Fine Arts professor and among the first members of the faculty. The naming of the dormitory replaced a room dedicated in Knowles' honor once located in the old Student Union building (now Fine Arts) and followed the "established policy of naming women's residence halls after women who had made noteworthy contributions to the development and welfare of women on campus."

19) NORTH UNDERGROUND LECTURE HALL, 1999, 1 Noncontributing building.

The North Underground Lecture Hall is located off the southeastern corner of the Oval, between the Old Journalism Building to the east, the entrance to the Urey Lecture Hall to the south, and the Skaggs Building to the west. The building is primarily located underground with a brick-covered plaza above ground and two identical, non-descript, cubic ventilation towers faced in red-brick at the northern end facing the Oval. The North Underground Lecture Hall is noncontributing because of its age.

20) SKAGGS BUILDING ADDITION PHASE II, 2000. 1 Noncontributing building.

The Skaggs Building Addition Phase II is rectangular structure on the east-west axis that attaches to the north side of the Skaggs School of Pharmacy Building via an enclosed, second story walkway. It is surrounded by the Math Building, a contributing building on the original nomination, to the north, the noncontributing North Underground and Urey Lecture Halls to the east, the original noncontributing Skaggs Building to the south, and the Biological Research Building to the west. The addition is a three-story building with a full basement. It is primarily faced in red brick, has symmetrically-arranged, square, tinted windows in dark black metal frames, and has a flat roof. The principal entryway is located on the north façade in a cubic projection clad in brushed aluminum panels that runs the full three stories with a recessed entry and portico on the first floor. There is a second recessed entryway on the east side where the addition attaches to the original Skaggs Building. The Skaggs Building Addition Phase II was built entirely within the original historic district boundary. Although the addition is compatible with the original building, sufficient distinctions between the two are visible as to maintain the original east-west district boundary. The addition with its lively entry on the north stands apart from the more sober, blockish design and proportions of the original building. The addition's brickwork is a shade redder than that of the original and there is a vertical line of dark brown brick at the seam between the two buildings that clearly demarcates the district boundary. The Skaggs Building Addition Phase II is noncontributing because of its age.

21) JAMES E. TODD BUILDING, 1998, 1 Noncontributing building.

The James E. Todd Building is located on the southeastern corner of the noncontributing University Center. It is bounded to the east and south by the parking lots below Mount Sentinel and attached to the University Center on the north and west. It is a two-story building with a full basement. It is faced with composite block on the basement and first-floor levels and stucco covered divet on the second story. It has a flat, synthetic membrane roof. Two entrance porticos are located at the southeastern corner, one facing east and the other south. The building accommodates Continuing Education on the first and second stories and Printing and Graphic Services in the basement. James E. Todd Building is noncontributing because of its age.

22) PAYNE FAMILY NATIVE AMERICAN CENTER, 2010, 1 Noncontributing building.

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The Payne Family Native American Center is located on the southwestern corner of the Oval on The University of Montana campus. It is a 19,900 square foot, two-story, roughly triangular-shaped building with two wings located and the north-south axis, one wing running east-west and the other north-south along the east side of the former Maurice Avenue. The north and east ends of the building are squared off and the southeastern corner is rounded off. The main façade runs northwest to southeast, faces the center of the Oval, and is divided symmetrically by a glass and steel, tapering drum-like atrium that accommodates the main entry and projects above the two stories with a sloping, roughly circular metal roof. A wood structure holding flag poles runs east from the entryway to gardens planted with culturally sensitive native plants selected by each of the state's tribes. The building is steel-frame structure clad in red composite blocks with vertical bays of red-colored stone and aluminum-framed windows. Materials were selected by the architects in consultation with the state's tribes with cultural sensitivity in mind and intentionally avoiding traditional European-American brickwork. The bays contain two windows each stacked vertically of three by three horizontal glass panes with a stone panel between the stories. The panels contain inscribed quotations and dedicatory inscriptions and the ones closest to the Oval contain the seals of the state tribes. Designed by the Billings Native American architectural firm of Olson & Associates, the LEED-certified Native American Center is the first facility in the nation built expressly to accommodate a Department of Native American Studies, an American Indian Student Services office, and other related campus programming. The Payne Family Native American Center is under construction and, therefore, noncontributing.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☒ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1909-1962

Significant Dates

1909, 1918, 1919, 1950-1962

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Brinkman, Fred. A.

Carsley, George H.

Fox, Jr., William James

Gilbert, Cass

Hinnick, Walter H.

Kirkemo, Henry E.

Jones, John Paul

Lenon, Percy H.

Weed, Gehres D.

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Period of Significance

The overall Period of Significance for the boundary increase covers the dates 1909 to 1962. The first date, 1909, was the year in which the first permanent “M” appeared on Mount Sentinel. 1918 was the year of the construction of the Berry-Tremper House and 1919 the year of the inauguration of the Memorial Row. The majority of the contributing buildings to this boundary increase date from 1950, the year of the construction of the Phyllis J. Washington Education Center (formerly the Education and Business Administration Building), the first International style modern building on the campus, until 1962, the completion of the Liberal Arts Building Addition and the subsequent end of the post-World War II building campaign at The University of Montana.

TIMELINE

- 1909 The “M”
- 1918 Berry-Tremper House
- 1919 Memorial Row
- 1950 Education and Business Administration Building (now Phyllis J. Washington Education Center)
- 1951 School of Forestry Memorial Greenhouse
- 1953 Craig Hall, McGill Hall, Music Building, Liberal Arts Building, Field House (now Adams Center)
- 1955 Craig Hall Extension, Student Union or “Lodge” (now Emma B. Lommasson Center)
- 1956 Duniway Hall, North Corbin Hall, Curry Health Center
- 1957 Student Union Extension (now Emma B. Lommasson Center)
- 1958 Pool (now the Art Annex and Pool Building)
- 1962 Liberal Arts Building Addition
- 1963 Knowles Hall
- 1964 Food Services Remodel (now Emma B. Lommasson Center)
- 1968 The “M” Remodel
- 1969 James H.T. Ryman Memorial Mall dedicated (originally 600 block of University Avenue)
- 1996 Davidson Honors College
- 1998 Fine Arts Building Addition
 - Lodge Addition (now Emma B. Lommasson Center)
 - James E. Todd Building (Addition to University Center)
- 1999 North Underground Lecture Hall
- 2000 Adams Center Remodel (originally Field House)
 - Art Annex and Pool Building Remodel
 - Skaggs Building Addition Phase II
- 2008 Don Anderson Hall
- 2009 McGill Hall Addition
 - Phyllis J. Washington Education Center Addition
- 2010 Payne Family Native American Center

Criteria Considerations

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Two of the sites nominated in The University of Montana Historic District Expansion (The Memorial Row and the James H.T. Ryman Memorial Mall) are eligible as commemorative properties under Criteria Consideration F because they were dedicated explicitly to honor significant events and individuals in the history of The University of Montana.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Nine of the resources nominated in The University of Montana Historic District Expansion are eligible under Criterion C of the National Historic Preservation Act because they are architect-designed buildings that embody the distinctive characteristics of International style modernism in the post-World War II period at The University of Montana. All retain a high degree of integrity and have a high degree of significance. Additionally, the Berry-Tremper House, although not included in the original historic district nomination, embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman style in the second decade of the 20th century, and as the lone remnant of the single-family homes that once lined the former 600 block of University Avenue, it is eligible under Criterion C. The Memorial Row is eligible under Criteria Consideration F as commemorative properties. Because they retain vivid visual and spatial ties to the early history of the campus and the surrounding neighborhood, the two sites, along with the object known as the “M,” are important landscapes on the campus with a high degree of significance for The University of Montana Historic District and are also eligible under Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places.

Narrative Statement of Significance

THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA IN THE 1950S

The University of Montana Boundary Increase reveals an important chapter in the development of American higher education in the inland northwest. The University of Montana¹ experienced its third major period of growth in the years after World War II and during the decade of the 1950s. Returning troops and their families increased university enrollments throughout the nation and Montana was no exception. All of the buildings erected during that period are still functional parts of the university campus and the majority retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Of the 12 buildings erected during the decade of the 1950's and discussed in this boundary increase, 10 are eligible for listing on the National Register. These buildings were all architect-designed buildings, some by major firms with national reputations. All of them clearly convey the modernist aesthetics and exuberance of the period. They also conformed to a general plan for the expansion of the campus that acknowledged the planning efforts in the first half of the 20th century. Both the buildings and their settings continued a rich tradition of integrated landscape design that has created one of the most attractive university campus in the western United States.

¹ The University of Montana, Missoula was founded in 1893. Montana. Laws, Resolutions and Memorials Passed at the Third Regular Session of the Legislative Assembly, January 2, 1893 to March 2, 1893, Section 1; Approved February 17, 1893. Twenty years later, on July 1, 1913, the state legislature renamed it “Montana State University.” Montana. Approval of Senate Bill No. 105, Chapter 92 of the Laws of the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana; Approved March 14, 1913. This bill renamed the entire university system “The University of Montana” and assigned each school a new name under the new organizational structure. On July 1, 1965, it reverted to “The University of Montana, Missoula Montana.” Laws, Resolutions and Memorials Passed at the Thirty-Ninth Legislative Assembly. Approved July 1, 1965. The legislature changed the name of the university system to Montana University System (MUS) and “renamed the Missoula unit The University of Montana.” Although “Montana State University” was the name in usage during 1943-1958, the period covered by this expanded nomination, we will use the current name “The University of Montana”, except in citations where it is necessary to identify a source.

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In the fall of 1943, officials at The University of Montana had the foresight to begin to make plans for a large influx of students, primarily troops returning from the fronts in World War II. The plans focused on a massive building campaign to be financed by money from both the federal and state governments.² That year, the university created a Campus Development Committee in order to provide oversight for the location, design and construction of buildings on the campus.³ One of the first things the committee did was to survey the faculty members to determine each academic department's building needs.⁴ On December 11, 1944, the Campus Development Committee presented a list of "must" buildings to the State Board of Education.⁵ The committee's list specified that attention should be given first to the needs of the schools of forestry and business administration and the construction of a woman's building.⁶ The list also included plans for a new library, a classroom or humanities building, a music building, and a building for home economics.

In addition to recommending new buildings, the Campus Development Committee asked that the university hire a consulting architect to study the neo-classical Carsley-Gilbert plan of 1917 for, "the purpose of determining whether it should be followed, modified or abandoned."⁷ On the committee's recommendation, the university hired prominent Seattle architect and modernist John Paul Jones of the firm Bebb and Jones.⁸ The committee also recommended that the university contract for the services of a landscape architect.

On October 30, 1947, the university established a Planning Committee "to consider the planning and development of campus."⁹ The previously established Campus Development Committee and the new Planning Committee co-existed for four years until the spring of 1951 when the two committees merged.¹⁰ The resulting Campus Planning and Development Committee contained members from both groups, including university faculty, staff and some of their spouses.¹¹

In the fall of 1943, planning for new structures began in earnest.¹² During the late 1940's and in the decade that followed, eleven new buildings were constructed on The University of Montana campus. This was a time when a renewed nation demonstrated its industrial and economic might in all types of commercial, civic and domestic

² H.G. Merriam, *The University of Montana: A History* (Missoula: University of Montana Press, 1970), 115.

³ C.W. Leaphart to President Carl McFarland, letter, August 4, 1951. All correspondence is from the Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ H.G. Merriam, "History of the Classroom Building," Planning Committee Meeting (Missoula: University of Montana, 1950), 1.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Maurine Clow, Planning Committee Meeting Minutes, October 30, 1947.

¹⁰ Leaphart to McFarland, August 4, 1951.

¹¹ President's Office to Faculty, Re: Women's Building Construction and Building Committees, memo, April 17, 1951 and Carl McFarland to Committee on Music Building; Committee on Women's Building; Committee on Men's Building, letter, September 8, 1951. Note: each memo contains a separate committee list for each building (music, classroom, women's and men's). The makeup of the majority of committees remained unchanged between April and September 1951.

¹² Leaphart to McFarland, August 4, 1951.

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buildings.¹³ As a group, the mid-century buildings are an impressive representation of the academic community's prompt response to national trends and regional needs. In the third major building campaign at the state of Montana's flagship educational institution, these buildings represented an attempt to enlarge facilities in relation to existing structures and grounds, in dialogue with previous planning efforts, and in sync with contemporary aesthetics. Modernist aesthetics called for sleek, cubist-inspired designs as well as new, utilitarian applications of industrial materials, including brick, glass, concrete, cut stone and polished metal.¹⁴ The streamlined, pared-down look of intersecting planes and asymmetrical boxes, flat roofs, and glass curtain walls came primarily from French architect Le Corbusier, but also from the German Bauhaus.¹⁵

Unlike the revival architecture of the first five buildings on the campus by auto-didactic A.J. Gibson or the elegant historicist buildings of the second building campaign of the 1920's, modernist buildings had no clear hierarchy, no classical pediments and columns to define front or back, and anchor them in the past. The buildings were designed in the Cubist and Bauhaus-inspired International Style and were intended to be read like pieces of modern sculpture, integrated structures in which all the façades mattered.¹⁶ In most cases, the design extended to the grounds around a building. The surrounding landscape was not just a foundation or lawn of grass on which the building rested, but an extension of the architect's design. The width and curve of paths and sidewalks, and the spacing of trees were as significant as the walls and staircases. Aerial views of The University of Montana campus in the 1950s reveal the contrast between the dense picturesque plantings and a cross-hatching of paths surrounding the original campus buildings vs. the clean, linear effect of the grounds surrounding the modernist buildings.¹⁷ The space surrounding these new structures was landscaped to complement the clean lines and shapes of the buildings themselves.

In 1945, James A. McCain became president of The University of Montana.¹⁸ McCain focused his presidency on building new facilities and building them fast. The cost of construction had skyrocketed at the end of World War II. For example, prior to the war, a single dormitory bedroom cost roughly \$1,600 to construct, but after the war that price had doubled to \$3,500.¹⁹ On January 24, 1945, McCain assigned professional architects, some with regional and national reputations, to begin designing new buildings for the campus: Fred A. Brinkman, to the business administration building and a classroom building, H.E. Kirkemo, to the music building and the women's physical education building, and R.C. Hugenin, to the forestry laboratory.²⁰

On August 1, 1945, the Campus Development Committee met to determine the "priority of construction order."²¹ The committee ranked the business administration building first, a humanities or classroom building second and a music building third. A second vote was taken on September 25, 1945 and the results called for the humanities or classroom

¹³ Hipolito Rafael Chacón, "Preserve Modernist Buildings at UM," *Missoulian*, April 10, 2008, 1.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Historic Photographs, Montana_Missoula_University of Montana Campus_HST_0004. See Appendix..

¹⁸ "Addresses at the Inauguration of James Allen McCain. Montana State University," University Press, December 17, 1945.

¹⁹ Stan Cohen and Don Miller, *The University of Montana, Missoula: A Pictorial History* (Missoula: Pictorial Histories Publishing, 2003), 116.

²⁰ Merriam, "History of the Classroom Building," 2.

²¹ Ibid.

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building to be built first, followed by business administration, music, women, a library addition, an infirmary and then a forestry greenhouse. Despite the outcome of the committee's second vote, construction began first, on the business administration building in 1948.

Shortly after construction began, The University of Montana was faced with a major budgetary shortfall. In June 1949, a conflict arose between the State Board of Education and the State Board of Examiners as to how a newly passed five million dollar bond should be distributed between the state's six campuses.²² The Board of Examiners, who controlled the actual funds, wanted to cut funding to The University of Montana and give the money to the state school in Havre.²³ The State Board of Education favored distributing some money to each of the campuses. The conflict lasted for over a year, but ultimately the latter's distribution method was implemented and each of the six state campuses, including The University of Montana, received a portion of the bond money.

As the first post-World War II university president, McCain saw accommodating the large numbers of first-time students returning from war as a top priority.²⁴ In order to make room for new buildings to house them, he expanded the campus by acquiring the last city lots of the Carsley-Gilbert plan of 1917, along with acreage on Mount Sentinel, and ten acres of land east of Maurice Avenue.²⁵ Moreover, according to McCain, improvements and additions to the physical campus alone would not suffice, "the job of the university is to enrich and enlarge the life of the student."²⁶ He believed that the university would accomplish this by, "providing students with an effective personal living environment and instilling a sense of social responsibility."²⁷ McCain wrote that the student's ability to succeed in the classroom was directly correlated to the design and aesthetics of the classroom buildings themselves, "education must exploit literature and the arts to cultivate man's imagination and emotions for harmonious living."²⁸ In 1950, however, McCain left The University of Montana.²⁹ However, his grand plan to expand and modernize the campus was championed and executed by the university's first alumnus president, Carl McFarland.

Carl McFarland was a three-time graduate of The University of Montana. In 1928, he received his B.A. in History and Political Science with honors, followed two years later in 1930, by his M.A. in History and Political Science and his L.B.B. or Bachelors of Law.³⁰ McFarland's arrival in 1951 signaled the end of the planning phase and the beginning of the massive construction project. McFarland's ability to execute many of the projects planned by his visionary predecessor was due to the fact that by 1951, funds from the five million dollar bond were finally being distributed.³¹

²² Merriam, *The University of Montana: A History*, 122.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid, 111.

²⁵ Ibid, 116. Maps, Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_Map_Proposed Purchases_1947. See Appendix.

²⁶ Ibid, 111.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ "McCain Resigns Post," *Kaimin*, Vol. LI, No, 115, May 23, 1950, 1. McCain left Missoula on May 23, 1950 to take a job as President of Kansas State University in Topeka. Vice President, R.H. Jesse, served as acting President from July 1, 1950 to March 1, 1951.

³⁰ "Thirty First Annual Commencement. State University of Montana." Ceremony Program, June 4, 1928, 4 and "Thirty Third Annual Commencement. State University of Montana." Ceremony Program, June 9, 1930, 2 & 7.

³¹ Merriam, *The University of Montana: A History*, 126.

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The University of Montana received 1.7 million dollars from the original 1948 bond.³² The money was specifically allocated to build a classroom building for social sciences and humanities, a music building, “and if there are sufficient funds, a women’s gymnasium.”³³ In September of 1951, McFarland established committees of faculty and relevant campus employees for a music building, a classroom building, a women’s gymnasium and a men’s dormitory.³⁴ The committees were responsible for working with the architects and engineers on plans, drawings, furnishings and equipment. The following year, in a letter to the editor of the campus newspaper, the *Kaimin*, McFarland announced that his plans for building also included the construction of a new student union and a field house.³⁵

In 1952, McFarland expanded the size of the campus itself with the purchase of the forty-acre Prescott property at the base of Mount Sentinel, along with private lots on Eddy, Beckwith and University Avenues.³⁶ As university president from 1951-1958, McFarland oversaw the construction of the Women’s Center (now McGill Hall), the Field House (now Adams Center), the Music Building, the Humanities / Classroom Building (now Liberal Arts), the Student Union (now the Emma B. Lommasson Center), Health Services (now Curry Health Center), the Swimming Pool, the Skating Rink (now the Art Annex), Duniway Hall, North Corbin Hall, Craig Hall, and the J.H.T. Ryman Memorial Mall.³⁷ In 1958, at the conclusion of this major construction campaign on the campus, McFarland resigned as president.³⁸

In the half century since the end of World War II, a general campus development plan has been established that builds on the vision of President McCain and the work of President McFarland. Two of the buildings from this important campaign have been altered or expanded and have lost their integrity (the Art Annex/Pool Building, originally the Ice Skating Rink and Pool, and the Adams Center, originally the Field House). The group as a whole, however, retains its historic significance. Of the 12 buildings erected during the decade of the 1950s and discussed in this expanded nomination, 10 are eligible for listing on the National Register.

THE ARCHITECTS

The University of Montana Boundary Increase reveals that important architects of both regional and national reputations played a significant role in the design of the post-World War II generation of buildings on the campus and that they shared a vision for the modernizing of the campus while maintaining the integrity of earlier plans.

FRED A. BRINKMAN AND PERCY H. LENON

³² Montana. State Board of Education, Meeting Minutes, March 5, 1951.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ McFarland to Committee on Music Building; Committee on Women’s Building; Committee on Men’s Building, September 8, 1951.

³⁵ Merriam, *The University of Montana: A History*, 126.

³⁶ “The University of Montana: One Hundred Years in Pictures, 1893-1993,” *Missoulian*, 1993, 24.

³⁷ “Presidents of Montana State University,” unpublished paper, August 20, 1963. Carl McFarland served as University President from March 1, 1951 to May 6, 1958.

³⁸ Carl McFarland to State Board of Education, letter, April 15, 1958. Note: McFarland resigned as University President on April 15, 1958 over a resolution by the State Board of Education that directed him to reduce teaching staff in order to raise salaries for the remaining faculty. Gordon B. Castle served as Acting President from May 7, 1958 to June 30, 1959.

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Fred Adolph Brinkman was born November 23, 1892 in Spokane, Washington.³⁹ Six months later his family moved to Kalispell, Montana. Brinkman graduated from Flathead County High School in 1912 and in 1916 from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor with a Bachelors of Science degree in architecture.⁴⁰ He worked as an engineer on the Panama Canal until World War I. After the war, Brinkman returned to Montana and lived in Billings for two years before moving to Kalispell in 1923 to open an architectural firm. He designed primarily revival and later modernist style buildings.

In 1946, Brinkman formed a partnership with architect Percy H. Lenon, establishing the firm of Brinkman and Lenon.⁴¹ Three years later, the firm hired Harry Schmautz, a 1949 graduate in architecture of the state university in Bozeman, Montana. A year later, W.C.E. Heinecke, a fellow graduate in mechanical engineering, joined the firm. In 1953, Heinecke became a partner, followed by Schmautz a year later.

Brinkman and Lenon played a leading role in establishing modernist, specifically International style, architecture in Montana, completing various commercial and residential projects. During the 1950s, the firm worked on six major projects for The University of Montana in this style: the Business Administration Building (now Education), Craig Hall and its extension, Duniway Hall, North Corbin Hall, the Student Union and Food Services Building (now the Emma B. Lommasson Center) and the Field House (now the Adam's Center). On October 8, 1961, Fred A. Brinkman died, and a month later, on November 8, Percy H. Lenon died.⁴²

GEORGE H. CARSLY

George Hollis Carsley was born in Trempealeau County, Wisconsin on April 7, 1870.⁴³ In 1880 his family moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, and seven years later to Helena, Montana.⁴⁴ Carsley returned to Minnesota for schooling and earned a degree in architecture from the University of Minnesota in 1896.⁴⁵ Shortly thereafter, he began working for Cass Gilbert in his St. Paul office, where Carsley worked on projects in the Beaux Arts style.⁴⁶ In 1898, Carsley lost his job with Gilbert due to a slowdown in commissions and moved back to Helena, Montana, where he worked as a draftsman.⁴⁷ Gilbert re-hired him and in 1904 entrusted him with his operations in St. Paul.⁴⁸ By 1911, Carsley had returned to Helena, and established his own architectural firm.⁴⁹ He subsequently collaborated with Gilbert on The

³⁹ "Architect Fred A. Brinkman Dies," *The Daily Inter Lake*, October 9, 1961, 1.

⁴⁰ Ibid. and *Catalog of the University of Michigan* (Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan, 1917), 514.

⁴¹ *Brinkman and Lenon: Architects and Engineers*, pamphlet (Kalispell, Montana, 1963), 2. Percy Hazelhurst Lenon was born in 1875.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Montana Historical Society (MHS), "George H. Carsley Architectural Drawings 1911-1913," Collection SC1908, MHS Research Center, [online catalog]; available from <http://mtscprod.msl.mt.gov/uhtbin/cgisirsi/NLgMnSEJFW/MT-HIST/224490020/9>; internet, accessed: 9 June 2009.

⁴⁴ Eben Douglas Pierce, ed., *History of Trempealeau County, Wisconsin*, (Chicago: H.C. Cooper Jr. and Co. Publishing, 1917), 763 & 764.

⁴⁵ MHS, "George H. Carsley Architectural Drawings 1911-1913."

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid. and Cindy Stephani, "Cass Gilbert History," Cass Gilbert Society, 2001 [database online]; available from www.cassgilbertsociety.org/architect/bio; internet, accessed: 13 June 2009.

⁴⁸ Barbara S. Christen and Steven Flanders, ed., *Cass Gilbert Life and Work, Architect of the Public Domain*, (New York: W.W. Norton Co., 2001), 59.

⁴⁹ MHS, "George H. Carsley Architectural Drawings 1911-1913."

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University of Montana master plan of 1917, as well as designs for the Gymnasium (1922), Forestry Building (1922) and Corbin Hall (1927).⁵⁰ He died on July 4, 1933.⁵¹

WILLIAM JAMES FOX JR.

William James Fox Jr. was born in Butte, Montana on July 11, 1908.⁵² He attended Butte Central High School and later earned a degree in architecture from the University of Washington. After college, he returned to Montana and settled in Missoula, establishing an architectural firm with partners George Allison Barrow and Jerry Ballas. Fox designed numerous civic structures for the city, including an addition to the city hall, the library and, most notably, the airport. He also designed the Ninemile Ranger Station, currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1947, Fox designed a home for himself at 1620 Gerald Avenue. The International modernist style home was featured on the cover of *Architectural Digest* magazine in 1950.⁵³ Fox designed four buildings for The University of Montana: the Music Building (1953), the Law School Building (1962), the University Center (1968) and the Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library (1974). In addition to his campus buildings, he also designed the Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity (1949), the first home in Missoula built specifically for a fraternity or sorority. Fox continued to work at his office in Missoula until April 1995 when he suffered a hip injury. He died on July 28, 1996.

CASS GILBERT

Cass Gilbert was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on November 24, 1859.⁵⁴ Nine years later, his family moved to St. Paul, Minnesota.⁵⁵ He attended Macalester College, and in 1878 enrolled at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to study architecture; he completed just one year of the program. On January 3, 1880, he left for his “grand tour” of Europe. He returned to New York in September of that year and began working for the architectural firm of McKim Mead and White, which specialized in revival and Beaux Arts style architecture. In 1882, Gilbert returned to St. Paul as a representative of the firm until 1885, when he opened his own practice.⁵⁶ In 1895, he won the prestigious commission for the new state capital in St. Paul.⁵⁷

In 1899, Gilbert moved to New York City and opened an office; that year, he began working on designs for the U.S. Customs House there.⁵⁸ In 1913, he completed the celebrated Woolworth building, the world’s tallest building for over a decade. By the mid 1910s, he was an acknowledged leader in the Beaux Arts tradition and his firm’s neo-classical designs were celebrated nationwide.

⁵⁰ Patrick McLeary, ed., “University of Montana Historic District,” Registration Form, *National Register of Historic Places*, National Parks Service, USDI, 23 June 1991, 4, 6 & 9.

⁵¹ MHS, “George H. Carsley Architectural Drawings 1911-1913.” Henceforth, the “1917 Carsley-Gilbert Plan.”

⁵² Aulicia Rutland, “Architect left mark on town,” *Missoulian*, July 29, 1996, A-1.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Stephani.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ MHS, “Guide to the Cass Gilbert Papers 1902-1910,” Collection MC16, Northwest Digital Archives, [database online]; available from <http://nwda-db.wsulibs.wsu.edu/findaid/ark:/80444/xv93371>; internet, accessed: 13 June 2009.

⁵⁷ Stephani.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

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In Montana, Gilbert was active in the cities of Butte, Helena, and Missoula.⁵⁹ In 1917, he consulted with architect and colleague George H. Carsley on The University of Montana master plan.⁶⁰ In addition to the plan for the Missoula Campus, Gilbert had also designed a plan for the University of Minnesota, St. Paul in 1908, and served as the campus architect for the University of Texas-Austin from 1910-1922.⁶¹ He died on May 17, 1934.⁶²

WALTER H. HINICK

Walter Harold Hinick was born in Cambria, Wyoming, in 1921.⁶³ Eight years later his family moved to Butte, Montana.⁶⁴ Hinick graduated from Butte High School in 1939 and attended Butte Business College for a brief time. In 1942, he joined the Army Air Corps, serving as a turret gunner and aerial engineer. On September 28, 1944, his plane was shot down over Germany. He was captured and sent to a Nazi prison camp near the Baltic Sea. He and his fellow prisoners of war were liberated by the British Army on May 2, 1945. After the war, Hinick attended Carroll College in Helena, Montana, and Kansas State University in Manhattan, Kansas, earning bachelor's degrees in architecture and civil engineering. After college, Hinick began working for the architectural firm J.G. Link and Co. in Butte, Montana. In 1953, he was the firm's primary architect on The University of Montana Liberal Arts Building. He left J.G. Link and Co. in 1959 to found his own firm, Walter H. Hinick and Associates. In 1983, he designed the Butte College of Technology and was named Montana's "architect of the year." Hinick died on January 7, 2007.

JOHN PAUL JONES

John Paul Jones was born in Maumee, Ohio in 1892.⁶⁵ He began his studies at nearby Dennison University and in 1916 received his bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania.⁶⁶ Two years later, Jones moved to Seattle, Washington, and began working as a draftsman for the architectural firm of Bebb and Gould. When founding partner Carl F. Gould died in 1939, Jones became Charles Herbert Bebb's new partner.⁶⁷ The firm of Bebb and Gould then became Bebb and Jones. In 1942, Bebb died and Jones took over the firm.⁶⁸ After World War II, Jones became the consulting architect to The University of Montana and in 1946 drew up an extensive plan for the campus based on modernist design principles but one that also referenced the 1917 Carsley-Gilbert plan.⁶⁹ In 1947, Jones

⁵⁹ Christen and Flanders, 47 & 61.

⁶⁰ MHS, "Guide to the Cass Gilbert Papers 1902-1910."

⁶¹ "University of Minnesota Campus Plan," and "University of Texas Library," Cass Gilbert Society, 2001 [database online]; available from www.cassgilbertsociety.org; internet, accessed: 24 June 2009.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ "Walter Harold Hinick," *The Montana Standard*, January 9, 2007, 1.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Pacific Coast Architecture, "John Paul Jones," ID 2591, [online database]; available from www.digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/archietcs/2591; internet, accessed: 11 May 2009.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Heather M. MacIntosh, "Bebb and Mendel Architecture Firm 1901-1914," Essay #119, *Encyclopedia of Washington State History*, November 2, 1998, [online database]; available from www.historylink.org; internet, accessed: 17 June 2009.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Maurine Clow, Planning Committee Meeting Minutes, October 7, 1947. Henceforth, the "1946 Jones Plan."

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formed a new partnership with Seattle architect Leonard Bindon.⁷⁰ Jones and Bindon worked together until Jones's retirement in 1956.⁷¹ John Paul Jones died in 1982.

HENRY E. KIRKEMO

Henry Elmer (or H.E.) Kirkemo was born in 1894 and grew-up in Great Falls, Montana.⁷² In 1920, Kirkemo moved to Missoula, Montana, and was hired as a draftsman by local architect Ole Bakke who was the successor to A.J. Gibson.⁷³ Bakke put Kirkemo in charge of directing the structural engineering for the Wilma Building.⁷⁴ In 1924, Kirkemo became a licensed architect and got his first major commission, the construction of an annex to St. Patrick's hospital in Missoula.⁷⁵ Bakke retired soon after and Kirkemo took over the firm.⁷⁶ Over the course of his career Kirkemo designed commercial buildings and schools across western Montana.⁷⁷ He is widely credited with bringing the Art Deco style to Missoula.⁷⁸ Later in life, Kirkemo designed the Tremper shopping center in Missoula, the first such center of its kind in the city and two private residences for his family.⁷⁹ At The University of Montana Missoula Kirkemo was the architect of the Heating Plant (1921) and the Liberal Arts Building addition (1962).⁸⁰ Kirkemo retired soon after completing the Liberal Arts Building addition and his son James W. Kirkemo along with partners Sheldon Witwer and Stuart Price took over the firm.⁸¹ Kirkemo died on March 22, 1987, at the age of 92.⁸²

GEHRES D. WEED

Gehres D. Weed was born on April 7, 1904.⁸³ He grew up in western Montana, dividing his time between the towns of Swan Lake and Kalispell. In 1924, he graduated from Flathead High School and began working as an architectural draftsman.⁸⁴ From 1947-1961, he worked as an independent architect and builder in Kalispell. In 1954, Weed teamed up Robert E. Fehlberg and the pair opened the firm of Weed and Fehlberg Architects.⁸⁵ Weed was the architect of The University of Montana Health Services Building (now Curry Health Center) and the Women's Center

⁷⁰ "Leonard W. Bindon," *Architects and Designers: Documentation and Conservation of the Modern Movement in Western Washington*, [online database]; available from www.docomomo-wewa.org; internet, accessed: 17 June 2009.

⁷¹ Pacific Coast Architecture, "John Paul Jones," ID 2591.

⁷² E.A. Andrews, "H.E. Kirkemo, Architect," *Missoulian*, March 29, 1987, A-1.

⁷³ Ibid. Little is known about his formal education.

⁷⁴ *Montana Main Streets Vol. 6: A Guide to Historical Missoula* (Helena: Montana Historical Society, 2002), 82.

⁷⁵ Andrews.

⁷⁶ *Guide to the Gibson, Kirkemo and Bakke Architectural Drawings 1890-1971*, Mss 020, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, University of Montana-Missoula, 2009.

⁷⁷ Andrews.

⁷⁸ *Montana Main Streets Vol. 6: A Guide to Historical Missoula*, 84.

⁷⁹ Andrews.

⁸⁰ McLeary, pg. 7 and Plans, Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Plot Plan Addition. On file at???

⁸¹ *Guide to the Gibson, Kirkemo and Bakke Architectural Drawings 1890-1971*.

⁸² Andrews.

⁸³ MHS, "G.D. Weed Reminiscence," 1979, Collection SC1505, MHS Research Center, [online catalog]; available from <http://mtscprod.msl.montgov/uhtbin/cgiisirs/m6g5BbE1dj/MT-HST/203550061/60/1180/X>; internet, accessed: 9 June 2009.

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ "Weed and Fehlberg Architects," partnership announcement, March 24, 1955.

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(now McGill Hall). After retiring, Weed moved to Alberta, Canada. He died on July 17, 1995, in Edmonton, Alberta.⁸⁶

Developmental history/additional historic context information

1) PHYLLIS J. WASHINGTON EDUCATION CENTER

As the first mid-century, architect-designed, International style building for the expanding student population in the post-World War II period and the new emphasis on business and education at The University of Montana, the Phyllis J. Washington Education Center retains a high degree of significance for The University of Montana Historic District. This three-story building with addition on the south side was originally constructed to house the School of Business Administration and the School of Education.⁸⁷ Funds from the 1948 bond and money from a state reserve account paid for the building in 1950 and a donation from the Dennis and Phyllis Washington Foundation paid for the 2009 addition.⁸⁸ Kalispell architect Fred A. Brinkman worked with Seattle architect John Paul Jones on the 1950 building and Oz Architects of Missoula designed the 2009 addition.⁸⁹

The University of Montana School of Business Administration was established in 1914.⁹⁰ Initially, the program had only four fulltime faculty members, none of whom held doctorate degrees.⁹¹ Over the next thirty years, the school grew and by the mid 1940's it had the highest enrollment on campus.⁹² Despite its size, the school did not have its own building; instead offices and classes were scattered across the campus.⁹³ Faculty regularly complained that they had no central meeting space and no laboratories or specialized rooms for accounting.⁹⁴ The faculty foresaw a new and prominent role for business in the post-World War II economy. They wanted to establish a national bureau of business research on the campus as a way to encourage investment in the university and the state.⁹⁵ In order to prepare students for the new economy, they needed a new building, one that offered more than classrooms and offices; it had create a modern, "professional environment" in which students learned about the newest ideas in business with the latest technologies.

The University of Montana School of Education was originally a part of the Department of Philosophy.⁹⁶ In 1913, a separate Department of Education was established and in 1930 the department became the School of Education.⁹⁷ Prior to World War II, the school was located in the Old Journalism Building.⁹⁸ The space was small and conditions

⁸⁶ MHS, "G.D. Weed Reminiscence."

⁸⁷ T.G. Swearingen to James A. McCain, letter, March 7, 1949.

⁸⁸ University of Montana, *University of Montana, 75th Anniversary, 1893-1968*, 13. The 1948 bond allocated \$300,000 for the construction of the building and an additional \$118,098 came from a university reserve fund. A ten million dollar donation from the Dennis and Phyllis Washington Foundation is paying for the 2009 addition.

⁸⁹ T.G. Swearingen, "Business and Education Combined," 12.

⁹⁰ *University of Montana, 75th Anniversary, 1893-1968*, 13.

⁹¹ H.G. Merriam, *The University of Montana: A History*, 110.

⁹² "All Alumni School of Business Administration, MSU," Faculty and Student, School of Business Administration, March 31, 1948 and "Need for Building for the School of Business Administration," The University of Montana, Missoula, 1945.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ "Need for Building for the School of Business Administration," 1945.

⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁶ School of Education, "History," 2009, [online]; available from www.soe.umt.edu/about/history.html; internet; accessed August 17, 2009.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ Walter Anderson to E.O. Melby, letter, January 8, 1945.

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poor. Like the School of Business Administration, the School of Education expected a large increase in enrollment after the war.⁹⁹ In 1945, half of the graduate degrees awarded at The University of Montana were in education and a quarter of the student body utilized the schools' courses to obtain teaching credentials. By the mid-1940's both the School of Education and the School of Business Administration needed new homes on campus.

In 1944, the first plan for a new building was presented to the Campus Development Committee.¹⁰⁰ The building was to be located on block 40, north of the Library (currently the Social Sciences Building).¹⁰¹ The land had been purchased by the university in 1918 from Ronald Higgins for \$25,000 and included three other blocks: 39, 41 and 42.¹⁰² The plan called for an "L" shaped, "functional" building with a hipped roof that was to house the School of Business Administration and the Department of Home Economics.¹⁰³ Two years later, the plan was cancelled when the state announced an appropriation of only \$300,000 for construction.¹⁰⁴ The Campus Development Committee asked architects Brinkman and Jones to design another, more economical building for a new set of tenants. The committee had decided that the building would house the School of Business Administration and the School of Education, not the Department of Home Economics.¹⁰⁵

The original building plan from 1944 consisted of an L-shaped, 44,100 square foot facility.¹⁰⁶ In 1946, Brinkman and Jones proposed a smaller and more cost effective plan which featured a rectangular 33,500 square foot building. The 1946 plan saved the university money by reducing the size of the building by a third. The smaller building size allowed the architects to keep some of the interior decorative details and the expensive hipped roof, which connected the style of the new building to existing buildings on campus.¹⁰⁷

In October of 1947, materials and labor costs were on the rise and subsequently the design had to be modified again.¹⁰⁸ The new plan shortened the building 38 feet to a length of 165' vs. the 203' proposed in the 1944 plan.¹⁰⁹ The new building had only 26,000 square feet of space, making it almost half the size the building in the 1944 plan.¹¹⁰ Despite shrinking the overall size of the building, Brinkman and Jones were still over budget.¹¹¹ With no new source of funding available, the architects presented the Campus Planning Committee with two options; construct the building with a hipped roof "as far as money would permit," or construct a "functional streamlined" building with a flat roof which "could be finished, inside and out."¹¹² Brinkman and Jones favored the latter option. The Art Deco Student Union, from 1935 (currently Fine Arts) had a flat roof, as did the proposed Music Building. In addition, they felt the flat roof

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Swearingen to McCain, March 7, 1949.

¹⁰¹ Maps, Montana_Missoula_Hammond Addition_Maps_1929. See Appendix

¹⁰² Ibid. and "MSU, Missoula Record of Land Acquisition," 1952, 1.

¹⁰³ Swearingen to McCain, March 7, 1949 and Maurine Clow, October 7, 1949.

¹⁰⁴ James A. McCain to George Selke, letter, September 19, 1947 and Swearingen to McCain, March 7, 1949.

¹⁰⁵ Swearingen to McCain, March 7, 1949.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹¹ Clow, October 7, 1949.

¹¹² Ibid.

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emphasized a “new style” of architecture on campus that would give a stronger impression of expansion. Therefore, the Education Building was not only the first building on the campus to be built as a part of the 1948 bond, but it was also the first building to be erected in the modernist style.

Despite the architects’ need for the building to be perceived as “new,” the committee began to question how a “modern” building would fit into the existing campus aesthetic.¹¹³ In answer to the committee, Brinkman and Jones announced that the new building would be covered in a similar type and color of brick to that of existing campus buildings.¹¹⁴ The practice of using the exterior wall covering as a “common denominator” to link new buildings to existing ones continued at The University of Montana throughout the post World War II building boom.¹¹⁵

In December of 1947, a decision was made to “simplify” the overall building design in order to save square footage.¹¹⁶ All unnecessary interior and exterior decorative details were cut from the plans, but that was still not enough.¹¹⁷ The lowest bids received by the university far exceeded the \$300,000 budget.¹¹⁸ The state had no more money to give to the university, but it was adamantly opposed to downsizing the building any further.¹¹⁹ The state argued that any further cuts in size and the public would begin questioning how such a small building could serve two large and expanding programs. Instead of allocating additional funding however, the state opted to authorize the university to build just the first two floors and to construct the third floor at a later date, when funding became available.

Brinkman and Jones spent the remainder of 1947 debating plans with university officials about two key building elements: the design of the east and west entrances and the placement of the windows on the north and south side of the building. The architects’ individual plans for the entrances both included a flat, rectangular porch roof that extended over the doors.¹²⁰ President McCain reviewed Jones’s plan first and immediately objected to the “flat roofs” over the entrances.¹²¹ In a letter, McCain suggested that Jones contact Brinkman and university maintenance engineer T.G. Swearingen about how to modify the roofs over the entryways.¹²² Correspondence indicates that Jones and Brinkman met in October 1947 to discuss the concerns of the Planning Committee with the “severe lines” of their modern design; apparently the issue of the “flat roofs” had passed.¹²³ Brinkman’s plan also included a similar flat, rectangular roof over the doors and it was this design that was installed, when the building was constructed.¹²⁴

¹¹³ Ibid. and John Paul Jones to James A. McCain, letter, October 27, 1947.

¹¹⁴ Clow, October 7, 1949.

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

¹¹⁶ T.G. Swearingen, “Business and Education Combined,” 12.

¹¹⁷ Ibid and Swearingen to McCain, March 7, 1949.

¹¹⁸ Swearingen to McCain, March 7, 1949.

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ Plans, Montana_Missoula_Education_Elevation_North and South and Montana_Missoula_Education_Revision_North. See Appendix.

¹²¹ James McCain to John Paul Jones, letter, November 25, 1947.

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ Jones to McCain, October 27, 1947.

¹²⁴ Plans, Montana_Missoula_Education_Elevation_North and South and Montana_Missoula_Education_Revision_North See Appendix.

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Jones's plan for the entrances also included a large, two-story glass window unit above the portico.¹²⁵ The window unit would have provided natural light to the entry vestibule and the first floor hallway.¹²⁶ After submitting his plan, Jones realized that snow would inevitably pile up on the "flat roof" and press against the glass, creating potential leaks. To retain the natural light source and protect the building from leaks, Jones proposed filling the two-story window unit with glass bricks instead of panes. Glass bricks would have held together tighter against leaks and still allowed natural light into the building.

Brinkman expressed no concerns about leaks; he separated the area above the entry into two vertical, rectangular-shaped windows.¹²⁷ These were separated by a row of brick and each window was divided down the center by two heavy white painted wood mullions.¹²⁸ Thinner, white mullions ran horizontally across each window.¹²⁹ The second-floor window was divided into twenty-seven individual panes set 3 x 9 and the third-floor into twenty-four panes set 3 x 8.¹³⁰ The university ultimately used Brinkman's plan for the windows above the entries.

Jones's plan for the windows on the north and south side of the building included three rows of sixteen windows.¹³¹ The vertical, rectangular windows were filled with fixed pane glass and separated by thin, vertical strips of brick and wide horizontal bands of patterned brick.¹³² At the east and west ends of each row was another window of the same style and size as the others. The only difference was the windows at the end of the rows were set apart from the rest of the row by an expanse of brick. The Planning Committee like the prominent vertical lines created by Jones's design for the windows.¹³³ They noted that his plan for grouping the windows in repeated rows and columns of three created the appearance of a longer and larger building.¹³⁴ The pattern proposed by Jones also offered a cost savings.¹³⁵ Both the appearance of a larger building and an actual savings in construction costs was important because at the time budget cuts were actually forcing the university to shrink the building.

Brinkman's plan for the windows on the north and south side used the same three rows of sixteen windows as Jones's, but was expanded to include some decorative features.¹³⁶ On the north side, instead of separating the windows with horizontal rows of brick, Brinkman designed terra cotta "spandrels" to fill the space.¹³⁷ He expanded the single window additions, at either end of the rows, into larger floor-to-ceiling glass features, similar to those over the entryways.¹³⁸ The sixteen windows within the main series were divided into eighteen individual panes by two vertical and six horizontal

¹²⁵ John Paul Jones to James McCain, letter, November 19, 1947.

¹²⁶ Ibid.

¹²⁷ Plans, Montana_Missoula_Education_Elevation_East and West See Appendix..

¹²⁸ Publications 4 and 5.

¹²⁹ Ibid. and Plans, Montana_Missoula_Education_Elevation_East and West

¹³⁰ Publications 4 and 5.

¹³¹ Plans, Montana_Missoula_Education_Revision_North

¹³² Ibid.

¹³³ Maurine Clow, Planning Committee Meeting Minutes, November 10, 1947.

¹³⁴ Ibid.

¹³⁵ Jones to McCain, November 19, 1947.

¹³⁶ Plans, Montana_Missoula_Education_Elevation_North and South and
Montana_Missoula_Education_Elevation_Detail

¹³⁷ Ibid.

¹³⁸ Ibid. and Publications 4 and 5.

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white mullions.¹³⁹ Ultimately, the university chose to combine Jones's basic linear layout with Brinkman's decorative details.

In March of 1948, the cornerstone of the Business Administration-Education Building was laid and construction began.¹⁴⁰ Contractors were hired specifically to work only on the first two floors of the building, not the third.¹⁴¹ The circumstances surrounding the construction of the third floor, specifically the allocation of \$118,000 from the Reserve Fund used to complete the building, are still unknown.

On April 18, 1950 the Business Administration-Education building opened.¹⁴² The State Department of Education held its annual spring meeting at The University of Montana so that members could attend the dedication.¹⁴³ The completed building was made of reinforced concrete and wrapped in tapestry brick and terra cotta spandrels.¹⁴⁴ Two terra cotta plaques bearing The University of Montana seal were placed on the roof line at the east and west ends of the building.¹⁴⁵ Steel sashes were used to encase the windows and on the south side of the building special glass was installed to reflect light and heat.¹⁴⁶ Inside the building, hallways were set off center, allowing a wider space on the north side of the building for classrooms and a smaller area on the south side for offices.¹⁴⁷ The floors and stairways were made with concrete foundations and covered in terrazzo. Classrooms and offices were finished with mastic flooring and interior partitions were made of gypsum tile and acoustical plaster. Fluorescent lights were also installed in all the rooms.

The first and third floor of the building were occupied by the School of Business Administration and included an accounting and statistical laboratory. The School of Education was located on the second floor, where a one-way vision scene wall had been installed to allow students in one classroom to observe demonstrations in another. Even before the building opened, the School of Business Administration began pressing president McCain about their need to have use of the entire building.¹⁴⁸ Brinkman's original plan for the building had included an outline for an extension to be located off the southeast end to create an L-shaped building.¹⁴⁹ McCain informed the School of Business Administration that it was "only a matter of time" before the extension was constructed and the School of Education moved out of the main building.¹⁵⁰ The extension was not built, but in 1960, the School of Education finally moved out of the building and into a portion of the recently completed Liberal Arts Building Addition.¹⁵¹

¹³⁹ Plans, Montana_Missoula_Education_Elevation_North and South

¹⁴⁰ "All Alumni School of Business Administration, MSU," March 31, 1948.

¹⁴¹ T.G. Swearingen to John Paul Jones, letter, September 11, 1948.

¹⁴² Publication 8.

¹⁴³ Ibid.

¹⁴⁴ T.G. Swearingen, 12.

¹⁴⁵ Elsa Ford, 1.

¹⁴⁶ T.G. Swearingen, 12.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

¹⁴⁸ James A. McCain to T.H. Smith, letter, June 14, 1948.

¹⁴⁹ Plans, Montana_Missoula_Education_Plot Plan

¹⁵⁰ McCain to Smith, June 14, 1948.

¹⁵¹ School of Education, "History," 2009, [online]; available from www.soe.umt.edu/about/history.html; internet; accessed 17 August 2009.

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In 1996, the Gallagher Business Building was constructed and the School of Business Administration moved out of the building and the School of Education moved back in.¹⁵² Today the building is home to the School of Education and the Experimental Pre-School. In 2009, the Education Building was expanded and renamed the Phyllis J. Washington Education Center. OZ Architect's addition attaches on the southeast end of the building. Brinkman's original plans proposed a similar addition running north-south along the Memorial Row to form an "L". OZ did not attempt to imitate that design, but they respected its footprint, proportions, and materials, particularly by matching the brick and the general pattern of the windows. The OZ addition, however, has sweeping parabolic roofs versus Brinkman's earlier flat roofs.

2) SCHOOL OF FORESTRY MEMORIAL GREENHOUSE

As an example of mid-century, architect-designed, International style architecture and as the only structure specifically dedicated to victims of the Mann Gulch Fire from The University of Montana, the School of Forestry Memorial Greenhouse has a high degree of significance for The University of Montana Historic District. The architectural firm of Fox and Ballas from Missoula, Montana designed The School of Forestry Memorial Greenhouse, which opened in 1951.¹⁵³ The 103 x 25' glass and iron greenhouse runs east-west along the south end of the Forestry building.¹⁵⁴ It projects approximately 25' west, past the south wall of Forestry.¹⁵⁵ There is a five foot clearance between the greenhouse, the Forestry building, and the surrounding sidewalks.¹⁵⁶

In June of 1910, The University of Montana established a Department of Botany and Forestry.¹⁵⁷ Three years later, the disciplines were separated and the School of Forestry was founded.¹⁵⁸ In 1939, a greenhouse was built alongside the Natural Sciences Building through a Public Works Administration grant.¹⁵⁹ The greenhouse was to be shared by the schools of Forestry and Pharmacy, and various other departments.¹⁶⁰ Ultimately, the needs of the School of Pharmacy won out and no space in the greenhouse was allocated to the School of Forestry.¹⁶¹

In 1944, plans for a separate greenhouse for Forestry were approved by the Campus Development Committee but no action was taken.¹⁶² Two years later, in June of 1946, the State Board of Education approved the School of Forestry's request to establish a Masters of Forestry Degree.¹⁶³ The approval of the program hastened the need to build a greenhouse for potential graduate students. On December 13, 1946, School of Forestry Dean Kenneth P. Davis made

¹⁵² Ibid.

¹⁵³ Plans, Montana_Missoula_Greenhouse_Projection
Historic Photographs, Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_HST_0001 and
Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_HST_0007

¹⁵⁴ McLeary, 13.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid.

¹⁵⁶ Leo Smith, Campus Planning and Development Committee Meeting Minutes, June 29, 1944.

¹⁵⁷ J.E. Kirkwood, "The Department of Botany and Forestry," June, 1912.

¹⁵⁸ "The Dean," School of Forestry, Montana State University, Missoula, December 15, 1961.

¹⁵⁹ T.G. Swearingen to G.F. Simmons, letter, June 8, 1939.

¹⁶⁰ Kenneth P. Davis to James A McCain, Re: Greenhouse for School of Forestry, memo, November 3, 1947.

¹⁶¹ Ibid. and Kenneth P. Davis to C.W. Leaphart, Re: Greenhouse for Forestry, memo, December 13, 1946.

¹⁶² Smith, June 29, 1944.

¹⁶³ Item 11913, "Degrees, Montana State University; School of Forestry; Masters of Forestry," State Board of Education, June 8, 1946.

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an official request for funding.¹⁶⁴ Davis wrote that a greenhouse was needed in order to conduct research and testing on trees grown in the school's nursery.¹⁶⁵ The lack of such a facility limited research possibilities for faculty and students, especially graduate students. School of Forestry faculty noted that they had begun actively discouraging potential graduate students from attending The University of Montana if they wanted to specialize in fields such as forest ecology and/or pathology because they could not complete the mandatory greenhouse studies.¹⁶⁶

In October 1947, Professor Charles Waters formally petitioned Dean Davis for a greenhouse.¹⁶⁷ Waters cited Montana's seasonal changes as another reason for considering the project, "Inclement winter weather restricts laboratory work and requires more emphasis on lecture and library work. Not entirely desirable for forestry instruction."¹⁶⁸ Heeding the faculty's request, Dean Davis wrote to University President James A. McCain on November 3, 1947, stating that the school's ability to remain competitive with institutions around the country was at risk without a greenhouse, "ours is one of the few schools in the country which has attempted forestry instruction without access to a greenhouse."¹⁶⁹ In 1951, seven years after initial planning began, funds from the 1948 bond were released and the School of Forestry received \$35,678 to construct a greenhouse.¹⁷⁰

In the time between the planning of the greenhouse in 1944 and disbursement of funds in 1951, a tragedy befell the forestry community in Montana. On August 5, 1949, the Mann Gulch Fire engulfed the Helena National Forest.¹⁷¹ Thirteen firefighters were killed in the blaze. Six of the men killed were students at The University of Montana and three were enrolled in the School of Forestry.¹⁷² The three School of Forestry students killed were: Silas R. Thompson, a 21-year old junior from Charlotte, North Carolina; Leonard L. Piper, a 23-year old sophomore from Paris, Tennessee; and Eldon Diettert, a 19-year old freshman from Missoula, Montana.¹⁷³ Eldon's father was Botany Professor R.A. Diettert at The University of Montana.¹⁷⁴ The three other students killed were: Jim Harrison, a 20-year old junior in chemistry from Missoula, Montana; Philip R. McVey, a 22-year old sophomore in journalism from Babb, Montana; and William J. Hellman, a 24-year old former student of The University of Montana from Kalispell, Montana.

In 1950, The University of Montana Forestry Club petitioned the new dean, Ross A. Williams, to dedicate the greenhouse in memory of the students killed in the Mann Gulch Fire.¹⁷⁵ Correspondence indicates that initially a plaque was to be placed on the east side of the greenhouse adjacent to the main entrance.¹⁷⁶ No such plaque exists today, but

¹⁶⁴ Davis to Leaphart, December 13, 1946.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶⁶ Charles Waters to Kenneth P. Davis, letter, October 9, 1947.

¹⁶⁷ Ibid.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid.

¹⁶⁹ Davis to McCain, November 3, 1947.

¹⁷⁰ University of Montana, *University of Montana, 75th Anniversary, 1893-1968*, 19.

¹⁷¹ Dave Turner, "The Thirteenth Fire," *Forest History Today*, Spring 1999, 26
and Norman Maclean, *Young Men and Fire*, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1992) 27.

¹⁷² Ibid. Ross A. Williams to James A. McCain, letter, May 10, 1950 and George Remington, "Jumpers Die at Mann Gulch; Six Students Among 13 Dead," *Kaimin*, Vol. LI, No. 1, September 28, 1949, 3.

¹⁷³ Remington.

¹⁷⁴ Ibid.

¹⁷⁵ Williams to McCain, May 10, 1950.

¹⁷⁶ Ibid.

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the building was officially dedicated as “The Memorial Greenhouse” by the State Board of Education in 1950.¹⁷⁷ The Memorial Greenhouse is the only monument to victims of the Mann Gulch Fire in the state of Montana outside the actual location of the tragedy. Today the School of Forestry uses the Memorial Greenhouse for research and instruction.

3) CRAIG HALL

As an example of a mid-century, architect-designed, International style dormitory for the expanding student population in the post World War II period at The University of Montana, Craig Hall has a high degree of significance for The University of Montana Historic District. The State Board of Education authorized the construction of Craig Hall on August 20, 1951.¹⁷⁸ Funds from self liquidation of university assets paid for the initial construction in 1953 and the extension in 1955.¹⁷⁹ Kalispell architects Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon designed Craig Hall.

Craig Hall was named for the first president of The University of Montana, Oscar J. Craig.¹⁸⁰ The State Board of Education approved the name on February 16, 1953.¹⁸¹ The board’s approval specified that the “present Craig Hall” (the current Math Building) would thereafter be known as Mathematics.¹⁸² The dedication plaque from the original Craig Hall was installed on the north wall of the entrance vestibule of the new dormitory.¹⁸³ The prestigious name and prime location of the building, facing east on Maurice Avenue in the 1917 Carsley-Gilbert and 1946 Jones plans, required that the architects design a structure worthy of its namesake and respectful of its surroundings. Brinkman and Lenon began designing Craig Hall as a stand-alone structure. They used materials like tapestry brick to link the modernist aesthetics of the new hall to the elegant, historicist style of Elrod Hall, the neighboring men’s dormitory built in 1921.¹⁸⁴

In 1951, university policy required that students whose permanent residence was not Missoula live on campus in a dormitory for at least their freshman and sophomore years.¹⁸⁵ Upper-class students under the age of 21 were allowed to live off campus, but only in approved cooperative homes and university-recognized fraternities and sororities.¹⁸⁶ Students over the age of 21 had to obtain permission to live in private homes and were not allowed to rent apartments.

The residence hall policy combined with an increasing student population, resulted in overcrowding of existing dormitories. Many men lived in the giant veterans’ dorm known as Jumbo Hall located to the west of Elrod. Jumbo

¹⁷⁷ R.H. Jesse to Ross A. Williams, letter, July 13, 1950.

¹⁷⁸ Item 13919, “Plans and Funds for Buildings at MSU,” State Board of Education, August 20, 1951.

¹⁷⁹ *University of Montana, 75th Anniversary, 1893-1968*, 19. The university allocated \$728,686 for construction and \$202,200 for the extension.

¹⁸⁰ Committee on Names for Buildings to Carl McFarland, letter, January 29, 1953 and “Presidents of Montana State University,” August 20, 1963.

¹⁸¹ Item 14517, “Name of Men’s Residence Hall, Montana State University,” State Board of Education, February 16, 1953.

¹⁸² Ibid.

¹⁸³ Current Photographs, Montana_Missoula_Craig Hall_0005

¹⁸⁴ Elrod Hall was originally called South Hall. On July 17, 1954 the name Elrod Hall was approved by the University Budget and Policy Committee.

¹⁸⁵ “Housing Requirements,” memo from *Residence Hall Bulletin*, 1955-1956.

¹⁸⁶ Ibid.

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Hall was a temporary, prefabricated dormitory made of plywood and plastic board.¹⁸⁷ It was moved in sections to The University of Montana campus in the spring of 1946 from shipyards in Vancouver, Washington.¹⁸⁸ Jumbo Hall housed up to 455 men and had some classroom and office space.¹⁸⁹ By the mid-1950's, the university administration viewed the continued use of the makeshift building hazardous to student safety.¹⁹⁰

As University President Carl McFarland spoke at the dedication of Craig Hall on February 17, 1953, timely construction and completion of Craig Hall was necessary for student welfare, retention, and recruitment.¹⁹¹ The completion of the dormitory was the answer to the issue of overcrowding on campus. The building had 250 dormitory rooms with a lounge or study room on each floor.¹⁹² McFarland wanted to move as quickly as possible to get the men out of Jumbo Hall, out of harm's way, and into a modern facility. Despite his enthusiasm at the ceremony, construction of Craig Hall was incomplete. Contractors Pew Construction were still installing flooring and other fixtures and they informed the president that they would not be done with the building until May 1.¹⁹³

Over the next three months, McFarland pressed his case for the immediate opening of Craig Hall with Dean of Students H.J. Wunderlich. The latter, however, felt that opening the dormitory on May 1, with only a month left of classes, was "unwise" and would not create the "initial program and tone" desired for the new building.¹⁹⁴ Wunderlich balked at McFarland's suggestion of using old furnishings from Jumbo Hall for the time being, writing that "old used chairs will create a shoddy appearance."¹⁹⁵ Wunderlich saw Craig Hall as an opportunity to create a new and modern environment in which men lived and learned. Details, such as matching furnishings and the selection of a warm tone for the Matico flooring had to be completed before any students would move in.

In late September of 1953, Craig Hall opened to its first residents.¹⁹⁶ The new dormitory provided additional living space on campus, but much more was needed. The five existing residence halls on campus had a combined occupancy of 722--300 beds for women and 422 for men.¹⁹⁷ As of September 10, 1953, 494 men had reserved beds for the fall quarter and an additional 129 were expected to need housing.¹⁹⁸ The potential overflow had reached an all time high of 14 percent. Armed with these facts and figures, McFarland convinced the State Board of Education to approve the construction of an extension to Craig Hall.

¹⁸⁷ Cohen and Miller, 103.

¹⁸⁸ Elsa Ford, "Montana State Builds for a Bright Future," *The Spokesman Review*, January 27, 1952, 5.

¹⁸⁹ Merriam, *The University of Montana: A History*, 126.

¹⁹⁰ Lendal H. Kotchevar, "Residence Halls," unpublished paper, June 3, 1955, 2. On March 13, 1961 the State Board of Education authorized the university to dispose of Jumbo Hall. Four months later, in July, the university officially closed Jumbo Hall, but the building remained on the campus until 1964, when it was finally demolished.

¹⁹¹ Cohen and Miller, 72.

¹⁹² Ibid.

¹⁹³ H.J. Wunderlich to Carl McFarland, Re: Opening date for new residence hall for men, letter, February 14, 1953.

¹⁹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁹⁶ Cohen and Miller, 72.

¹⁹⁷ H.J. Wunderlich to Carl McFarland, memo, September 10, 1953.

¹⁹⁸ Ibid.

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Architects Brinkman and Lenon immediately began work on an extension to the west. The extension provided an additional 118 rooms and the budget for construction was half a million dollars less than that of the original building.¹⁹⁹ The reduced budget did not include brick veneer to match the existing building; instead the extension was to have thicker concrete walls that were to be left exposed.²⁰⁰ The cost savings for eliminating the brick veneer was estimated at \$2,500.²⁰¹ Lenon wrote to President McFarland and explained that the brick veneer was necessary not only for maintaining temperature control in the building, but also for matching the appearance of the existing structure. McFarland agreed; when the extension opened in the spring of 1955, it was covered in matching brick. Craig Hall and its extension were originally constructed as a men's dormitory, but today it houses both men and women on separate floors.

4) DUNIWAY HALL

As an example of a mid-century, architect-designed, International style dormitory extension for the expanding student population in the post World War II period at The University of Montana, Duniway Hall has a high degree of significance for The University of Montana Historic District. Funds from the self liquidation of university assets paid for the construction of Duniway Hall in 1956.²⁰² Kalispell architects Brinkman and Lenon designed Duniway Hall.²⁰³ Plans for its construction began in the spring of 1955, shortly after the opening of the Craig Hall extension.²⁰⁴ At the time, Jumbo Hall was still being used to house single male students. In Missoula, people began to feel that the university had become "overbuilt" and that another new dormitory was unnecessary.²⁰⁵ President McFarland thought otherwise and used the community's resistance to his advantage. In a letter to Dean of Students H.J. Wunderlich, McFarland wrote, "I have thought to delay further on the new dormitory in order to...let demands for housing single students become so obvious that I will meet less resistance from those persons on and off campus who think we are overbuilt."²⁰⁶

The purpose of Duniway Hall was not to provide for new students, as had been the case with Craig Hall, but to offer an alternative to fraternity living for upperclassmen.²⁰⁷ In the fall of 1955, twenty-nine upperclassmen had left residence halls due to overcrowding and moved into fraternity houses.²⁰⁸ Eight years earlier, in the fall of 1947, escapades by members of two fraternities at The University of Montana drew negative headlines across the state and alumni wrote President McCain to express concerns about the negative publicity.²⁰⁹ Several alumni specifically addressed the upcoming vote on the 1948 building bond and the need for the university to avoid negative exposure.²¹⁰

Over the next five years, in an effort to become more organized and proactive with public relations issues, fraternities at The University of Montana formed an Inter-Fraternal Council. In 1953, there were eight nationally recognized

¹⁹⁹ *University of Montana, 75th Anniversary, 1893-1968*, 19 and Kotchevar, "Residence Halls," 2.

²⁰⁰ P.H. Lenon to Carl McFarland, Re: Proposed Men's Dormitory Extension, letter, September 23, 1953.

²⁰¹ Ibid.

²⁰² University of Montana, *University of Montana, 75th Anniversary, 1893-1968*, 19. Duniway Hall and North Corbin Hall were paid for out of one fund totaling \$769,397.

²⁰³ McLeary, ed., 13.

²⁰⁴ Carl McFarland to H.J. Wunderlich, letter, April 8, 1955.

²⁰⁵ Ibid.

²⁰⁶ Ibid.

²⁰⁷ H.J. Wunderlich to Carl McFarland, Re: Releasing Men from Residence Halls, memo, March 29, 1955.

²⁰⁸ Ibid.

²⁰⁹ Harold G. Stearns to James A. McCain, letter, December 9, 1947.

²¹⁰ Ibid. and James A. McCain to William Miles, letter, February 4, 1948.

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fraternities at the university, each with its own house but with very few members altogether.²¹¹ Two years later, in 1955, at the height of the housing crunch, the university looked to the struggling fraternities for help.²¹² The university needed more places for male students to live and the fraternities needed members. On March 29, 1955, Dean of Students H.J. Wunderlich wrote to University President Carl McFarland about the possibility of formally assisting the fraternities so that they could “keep on operating.”²¹³ The resulting partnership increased membership in some of the struggling houses and alleviated some of the overcrowding in the men’s dormitories.

Duniway was designed as a second extension to Craig Hall, referred to as “Craig Hall Extension Two or Three” in early architectural plans and drawings.²¹⁴ In April 1956, a campus committee formed to determine what the “so called second extension to Craig Hall” should be named.²¹⁵ University President Carl McFarland was concerned that without an individual name, services like telephone and the mail would not run properly for the new building.²¹⁶ McFarland suggested naming it Duniway Hall after the second president of The University of Montana, Clyde A. Duniway.²¹⁷ On May 11, 1956 the campus committee on building names approved McFarland’s suggestion, and the second extension to Craig Hall became Duniway Hall.²¹⁸ Two months later, President McFarland changed his mind and decided that the new extension should be considered part of Elrod Hall.²¹⁹ Dean of Students Andrew Cogswell disagreed with McFarland, “it is essential that the link be given a separate name.”²²⁰ Cogswell’s view prevailed and by 1961 campus maps identified the extension as Duniway Hall.²²¹ Today Duniway Hall is a dormitory housing both men and women.

5) NORTH CORBIN HALL

As an example of a mid-century, architect-designed, International style dormitory extension for the expanding student population at The University of Montana in the post World War II period, North Corbin Hall has a high degree of significance for The University of Montana Historic District. The State Board of Education authorized the construction and financing of a women’s dormitory, North Corbin Hall, on September 13, 1954.²²² Funds from the self liquidation of university assets paid for its construction in 1956.²²³ Kalispell architects Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon designed North Corbin Hall.²²⁴

²¹¹ “Men’s Living Groups,” The University of Montana, 1953.

²¹² Wunderlich to McFarland, March 29, 1955.

²¹³ Ibid.

²¹⁴ Plans, Montana_Missoula_Duniway Hall_Plot Plan and Montana_Missoula_Duniway Hall_Floor Plans_Basement, First and Second

²¹⁵ Carl McFarland to Dr. A.S. Merrill, memo, April 13, 1956.

²¹⁶ Ibid.

²¹⁷ Ibid. and T.A. Larson, “Harvard Man with a Mission,” *Casper Wyoming Star Tribune*, March 19, 1971, 30.

²¹⁸ G.D. Shallenberger to Carl McFarland, letter, May 11, 1956.

²¹⁹ Carl McFarland to Andrew Cogswell, memo, June 26, 1956.

²²⁰ Andrew Cogswell to Carl McFarland, memo, July 2, 1956.

²²¹ Maps, Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_Map_1961

²²² Item 15213, “Financing and Construction of Additional Men’s and Women’s Dormitory Facilities at MSU,” State Board of Education, September 13, 1954.

²²³ *University of Montana, 75th Anniversary, 1893-1968*, 19. North Corbin Hall and Duniway Hall were paid for out of one fund totaling \$769,397.

²²⁴ McLeary, ed., 13.

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In the summer of 1955, University President Carl McFarland began planning for the fall housing crunch. The opening of Craig Hall and its extension in the fall of 1953 and the spring of 1955 respectively had alleviated some of the overcrowding in the men's residence halls, but did nothing for women living on campus. In the fall of 1954, freshman female registrations threatened to overflow both Brantly and Corbin Halls.²²⁵ Unlike male students, whose overflow could be accommodated in the veterans' Jumbo Hall, first year women had no other housing options besides Corbin and Brantly, the two existing halls on the north side of campus.²²⁶ The new women's dormitory, approved for construction by the State Board of Education in 1954, was not scheduled to be open until the fall of 1956 and McFarland could not wait that long. He proposed a quick summer remodel of the basements of Corbin and Brantly to tie the university over until the new women's dormitory could be constructed.²²⁷ The remodeled basements would allow an additional thirty-two residents in each hall.²²⁸ On July 11, 1955, the State Board of Education approved McFarland's remodel plans.

With the university's immediate housing needs covered, McFarland turned his attention to constructing another brand new dormitory. The location for North Corbin Hall was chosen because of its proximity to existing dormitories and facilities. To the north, on the east-west axis, was Brantly Hall, constructed in 1922 and designed by Helena architects J.G. Link and C.S. Haire.²²⁹ To the south, on the north-south axis, stood Corbin Hall, constructed in 1927 and designed by Helena architects George Carsley and C.J. Forbis of Missoula.²³⁰ Corbin Hall was named for Francis Corbin, an early English professor at The University of Montana.²³¹

North Corbin Hall was the only building of the post World War II construction campaign that significantly impacted the design and/or architectural features of an existing structure on campus as attaching it to the north end of Corbin Hall required the removal of the latter's north elevation. Architect John Paul Jones's 1946 campus plan, proposed the construction of a new L-shaped women's dormitory off the left side of the west façade of Corbin Hall.²³² Jones's proposed dormitory did not connect to Brantly Hall and would have had a minimal impact on Corbin Hall. In early projections of North Corbin Hall, architects Brinkman and Lenon used a stripped down or simplified version of Corbin Hall and Brantly Hall, free of decorative details and intricate architectural motifs.²³³ The projection downplayed the dramatic difference in style between the three buildings and presented a seamless design in which they easily merged into an overall courtyard façade.²³⁴ Photographs taken prior to the construction of North Corbin, show Brantly as the

²²⁵ Item 15213.

²²⁶ Ibid.

²²⁷ Item 15515, "Remodeling of Corbin Hall Basement, Montana State University," State Board of Education, July 11, 1955.

²²⁸ Ibid.

²²⁹ McLeary, ed., 7. Brantly Hall was originally called North Hall. On July 17, 1954 the name Brantly Hall was approved by the University Budget and Policy Committee.

²³⁰ Ibid, 9.

²³¹ *The Sentinel* (Missoula: University of Montana, 1904), 23 and *The Sentinel* (Missoula: University of Montana, 1927), 25. Corbin came to The University of Montana to teach in 1900 and retired in the spring of 1932.

²³² Maps, Montana_Missoula_multiple_Campus Plan_N.D.

²³³ Plans, Montana_Missoula_North Corbin Hall_Projection

²³⁴ Historic Photographs, Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana_HST_0001, Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana_HST_0004 and Montana_Missoula_multiple_North Corbin Hall_HST_0002

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sizable “bookend” matching the men’s dormitory Elrod Hall in the south and Corbin as a much smaller cohort.²³⁵

Corbin was close enough to Brantly to allow for an extension and the formation of an L-shaped courtyard between the two buildings, as planned by the 1917 Carsley and Gilbert plan.²³⁶ Today North Corbin Hall houses the offices for the Linguistics Department, the School of Nursing and various campus related non-profit organizations.

6) LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING

As an example of a mid-century, architect-designed, International style classroom building for the expanding student population in the post World War II period at The University of Montana, the Liberal Arts Building and its compatible addition from 1962 have a high degree of significance for The University of Montana Historic District. The State Board of Education authorized the construction of the Liberal Arts Building on March 5, 1951.²³⁷ Funds from the 1948 state bond paid for the initial construction in 1953 and funds from the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency along with student fees paid for the addition in 1962.²³⁸ Butte architect Walter Hinick of the firm, J.G. Link and Co. designed the original building and Missoula architect H.E. Kirkemo designed the addition.²³⁹

In the fall of 1938, University President George Simmons applied to the Federal Administration of Public Works for funding to construct a liberal arts building.²⁴⁰ Simmons’s request was denied, but the need to build a facility specifically for teaching the liberal arts only increased after World War II as more and more students enrolled at the university and needed to take general education courses like English and history.²⁴¹ In 1944, the Campus Development Committee took over the liberal arts building planning process and on December 4, the committee drew up a list of departments to be housed in what they referred as the “classroom building.”²⁴²

The State Board of Education had specified in the 1948 bond that the “classroom building” be used for social sciences and the humanities.²⁴³ The committee’s list of occupants included the departments of economics, sociology, English, history, modern languages, psychology and philosophy.²⁴⁴ A month later, on January 4, 1945, the committee met again and decided to exclude economics and sociology from the plan and to add drama, speech, and radio.²⁴⁵

²³⁵ Historic Photographs, Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana_HST_0001 and Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana_HST_0004

²³⁶ Historic Photographs, Montana_Missoula_multiple_North Corbin Hall_HST_0002 and Montana_Missoula_multiple_North Corbin Hall_HST_0004

²³⁷ Montana, State Board of Education, Meeting Minutes, March 5, 1951.

²³⁸ *University of Montana, 75th Anniversary, 1893-1968*, 19. The 1948 state bond allocated \$649,065 for the initial construction of the Liberal Arts Building. Item 172-105, “Approval of Application to the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency,” State Board of Education, November 2, 1959. The Federal Housing and Home finance agency allocated \$765,000 for the construction of the first addition. In 1962, \$853,888 in student fees paid for the second addition and some equipment.

²³⁹ Ford, 6 and Plans, Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Plot Plan

²⁴⁰ Harold Gray to George Simmons, letter, January 23, 1939.

²⁴¹ Ibid.

²⁴² Merriam, “History of the Classroom Building,” 1.

²⁴³ Montana, State Board of Education, Meeting Minutes, March 5, 1951.

²⁴⁴ Merriam, “History of the Classroom Building,” 1.

²⁴⁵ Ibid.

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The committee recommended to the State Board of Examiners that Kalispell architect Fred A. Brinkman be selected to design the building.²⁴⁶ In January 1945, committee members T.G. Swearingen and H.G. Merriam met with Brinkman in Kalispell to discuss his plans for the building.²⁴⁷ Brinkman designed a building to be, “ultimately used exclusively by departments in the humanities though temporarily by...other departments.”²⁴⁸ On February 23, 1945, Merriam sent copies of Brinkman’s plans to relevant department heads for feedback. Merriam stressed that those departments whose offices would only be temporarily housed in the building should realize that, “we wish to make the building fit the needs of the humanities departments...when you get buildings of your own (then) you can move out and leave the building to us in need of as few alterations as possible.”²⁴⁹ Brinkman’s plans for a humanities building were not used and when construction began, in 1953, Butte architect Walter Hinick, of the firm J.G. Link was in charge of design and construction.²⁵⁰

On August 24, 1946 Merriam, Swearingen, and other committee members met with newly hired campus architect John Paul Jones to discuss where to site the building on campus.²⁵¹ As early as 1917, the Carsley-Gilbert Plan called for the land to the west and north of Jeanette Rankin Hall to be filled in with a Liberal Arts Building Group.²⁵² The group was composed of five buildings, including Jeanette Rankin Hall, and designed to mimic the courtyard layout of the dormitories. To the west of Jeanette Rankin Hall was to be a business administration building. It would have faced the oval and been in the similarly grandiose style of A.J. Gibson’s original Beaux Arts library. Behind Jeanette Rankin Hall and the proposed business building were to be two more buildings joined at the north end by another rectangular building set on the east-west axis. All were labeled the “Liberal Arts Group.”

The 1917 Carsley-Gilbert plan would have created a wide promenade connecting the Liberal Arts Building Group to the oval itself and to a similar group on the opposite side of the oval.²⁵³ John Paul Jones’s 1946 plan adhered to the earlier plan in that he also designated space for the liberal arts buildings. His plan, however, called for a long rectangular, modern building to be paired with Jeannette Rankin Hall on the west.²⁵⁴ Jones’s grouping focused on building extensions from existing structures such as the Fine Arts Building (1935) and the Social Sciences Building (1921). In spite of Jones’s embrace of International Style modernism, his plan retained elements of the courtyards and grand alleys that were central to the Carsley-Gilbert plan.²⁵⁵

By 1950 plans for the Liberal Arts Building had stalled and did not resume until the following year when Carl McFarland became president of The University of Montana. On April 17, 1951, McFarland established a new committee to oversee the design and construction of the building. That summer they began working with architect

²⁴⁶ Ludvig G. Browman, Campus Planning and Development Committee Meeting Minutes, December 30, 1949.

²⁴⁷ Merriam, “History of the Classroom Building,” 2.

²⁴⁸ Ibid.

²⁴⁹ Ibid.

²⁵⁰ President’s Office to Faculty, memo, April 17, 1951.

²⁵¹ Ibid.

²⁵² Plans, Montana_Missoula_multiple_Campus Plan_1917. Jeanette Rankin Hall originally housed the library but in the 1950s it was home to the School of Law.

²⁵³ Ibid.

²⁵⁴ Plans, Montana_Missoula_multiple_Campus Plan_Liberal Arts_1946

²⁵⁵ Plans, Montana_Missoula_multiple_Campus Plan_1917 and Montana_Missoula_multiple_Campus Plan_1946

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Walter Hinick on new plans.²⁵⁶ The committee's primary concern with Hinick's design was that it did not include a formal entry on the oval and therefore would not, "fit into the overall campus picture."²⁵⁷ In Brinkman's early projections, the classroom building had a formal entry on both the north and south sides, similar to his designs for the new Craig Hall.²⁵⁸ Hinick's design did not have any entry points onto the oval; instead the main entrance was located on the east. The issue of the main entry was ultimately resolved by budgetary constrictions and Hinick's design prevailed. On May 16, 1952 the university broke ground on the classroom building.²⁵⁹

Over the next two years, construction of the Liberal Arts Building moved slowly. The project was confronted with bureaucratic delays, budgetary cuts, and costly change orders.²⁶⁰ In March of 1953, Hinick informed the university that the proposed marble wainscoting for the second and third floor classrooms had to be abandoned and replaced by a coat of paint.²⁶¹ In addition, a set of aluminum letters, stating the name of the building and to be placed on the exterior were eliminated due to cost.²⁶² The budget was so tight that in the middle of construction, Hinick even investigated the possibility of substituting the aluminum stair railings at either end of the building with a cheaper material, but was unable to cancel the existing order.²⁶³ Aluminum was used for the railings, but fewer support posts were installed to cut costs.²⁶⁴ The lack of support posts caused the railings to break easily, resulting in multiple costly replacements and little overall savings.²⁶⁵

On July 10, 1953, McFarland wrote to the State Board of Examiners and asked for immediate assistance in getting the project back on track, "I have today been informed that there are not brick layers at work on the building and that construction is hence at a virtual standstill again."²⁶⁶ There is no record of a reply from the State Board of Examiners, but six months later, on January 10, 1954, the Liberal Arts Building was completed and officially dedicated.²⁶⁷ The completed building was covered in brick with coping and sills of limestone.²⁶⁸

The most prominent design elements were a ceramic mosaic, located on the east end of the south side and the entry window unit on the east façade. The mosaic was designed by University of Montana Art Professor Rudy Autio.²⁶⁹ The nine foot tall, circular ceramic mosaic is 3 ¾" thick and divided into twenty four pieces.²⁷⁰ The pieces are of glazed clay

²⁵⁶ President's Office to Faculty, April 17, 1951. The classroom building committee included; Dr. J.E. Miller, chair, T.G. Swearingen, Dr. A.S. Merrill, Dr. H.G. Merriam, Professor E.L. Freeman and James E. Dew.

²⁵⁷ Ludvig G. Browman, Campus Planning and Development Committee Meeting Minutes, October 18, 1951.

²⁵⁸ Plans, Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Projection_0001 and Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Projection_0002

²⁵⁹ Committee on Classroom Building Breaking Ground Ceremony, Meeting Notes, May 12, 1952.

²⁶⁰ Carl McFarland to T.G. Swearingen, Re: Savings in Women's Building, memo, February 18, 1953. McFarland wrote, "in addition to seeing what can be cut out of the Liberal Arts Building."

²⁶¹ Carl McFarland to E.L. Decker and J.G. Link, letter, March 9, 1953.

²⁶² Ibid.

²⁶³ Ibid.

²⁶⁴ T.G. Swearingen to J.G. Link, letter, February 9, 1954.

²⁶⁵ Ibid.

²⁶⁶ Carl McFarland to State Board of Examiners, Re: Stoppage of Construction on the Humanities Building, letter, July 10, 1953.

²⁶⁷ President's Office to Campus, Re: Liberal Arts Building Dedication, memo, December 2, 1953.

²⁶⁸ Carl McFarland to J.G. Link, letter, February 27, 1952.

²⁶⁹ Plans, Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Detail

²⁷⁰ Ibid. and "Archie Bray Foundation Observes Its First Birthday," *The Independent Record*, Vol. IX, No. 333,

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and depict three native Americans, one of whom paints characters on a stretched hide, while the other two display traditional signs.²⁷¹ On April 4, 1953, Autio wrote to President McFarland to say that he had completed ten of the twenty-four piece mosaic and that the remaining pieces would be fired soon.²⁷² In the letter, Autio expressed concern about the proposed direction of the brick that would surround the mosaic on the building.²⁷³ Hinick's plans called for the brick to be laid end-wise but Autio felt that it would, "look much better if the brick were cut to meet the plaque," and laid length wise.²⁷⁴ On April 11, 1953 McFarland informed Autio that Hinick had agreed to change the direction of the brick and would be ready to install the mosaic in the coming weeks.²⁷⁵

Hinick's original plans called for the mosaic to be centered between the first and second floor windows, roughly sixteen feet off the ground.²⁷⁶ In 1953, Maurice Avenue was still open to traffic and Hinick wanted the mosaic to be visible from the road.²⁷⁷ He had the mosaic raised four feet, to a height of twenty feet, and placed between the second and third floor windows.²⁷⁸ The success of Autio's mosaic prompted the liberal arts decoration committee to look into installing other mosaics or reliefs on the interior above the staircases.²⁷⁹ The committee originally wanted Autio to produce these decorations, but it is unknown if more pieces were commissioned.²⁸⁰ Instead a sculpture of Lewis and Clark and a plaster of Paris relief by the artist Martineau were suggested as possibilities.²⁸¹ McFarland asked Autio and Aden Arnold, Chair of the Department of Art, what they thought of the two options. Arnold replied, "I wish very much that we might find something better than the Martineau relief ...my criticism of the relief is not of its subject matter. However I feel that neither the type of design nor the kind of material ...is very appropriate in relationship to contemporary architectural design."²⁸² Autio was more direct, "Frankly I am personally not very fond of the design or artistic organization of relief sculpture. It is much too literal in treatment to do anything for the interior of the liberal arts... the other piece of sculpture would make a good museum piece (the depiction of Lewis and Clark) I feel that the sculptures are lacking in ingenuity as well as the necessary relationships that make sculpture work with architecture."²⁸³ The works were not installed.

The Liberal Arts Building opened on January 10, 1954.²⁸⁴ The entry window unit located to the left of the east side entrance became a problem almost immediately. The unit consisted of a three-story curtain wall divided into thirty individual glass squares.²⁸⁵ The wall extended to the south edge of the east face of the building and all the way down to the foundation. The mullions that held the glass in place were anchored to a concrete beam at the base of the

October 9, 1952, 1.

²⁷¹ Del Mulkey, "Liberal Arts Building," *Kaimin*, May 8, 1953.

²⁷² Rudy Autio to Carl McFarland, letter, April 4, 1953.

²⁷³ Ibid.

²⁷⁴ Ibid.

²⁷⁵ Carl McFarland to Rudy Autio, letter, April 11, 1953.

²⁷⁶ Plans, Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Detail and J.G. Link and Co. to Carl McFarland, letter, April 29, 1953.

²⁷⁷ Link to McFarland, April 29, 1953.

²⁷⁸ Plans, Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Detail

²⁷⁹ Liberal Arts Decorating Committee to Carl McFarland, Re: Wall Hangings, letter, March 17, 1955.

²⁸⁰ Ibid.

²⁸¹ Rudy Autio to Carl McFarland, letter, April 18, 1953.

²⁸² Aden Arnold to Carl McFarland, Re: Decoration of Stairwell of the LA building, May 12, 1953.

²⁸³ Rudy Autio to Carl McFarland, April 18, 1953.

²⁸⁴ President's Office to Campus, Re: LA Building Dedication, memo, December 2, 1953.

²⁸⁵ Publication 12 and Liberal Arts Building 2.

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building.²⁸⁶ By April of 1954, the mullions had become loose causing the entire wall of glass to move back and forth two to three inches on windy days as well as when the doors to the building were opened and closed.²⁸⁷ T.G. Swearingen wrote to architect Walt Hinick about the situation, "I am extremely concerned that the entire window will blow out or break."²⁸⁸ Despite Swearingen's concern, nothing was done about the potentially hazardous entry window unit, until construction began on the building addition, eight years later, in 1962.

In architect H.E. Kirkemo's 1962 plans for the addition, there are several references to the use of stucco as a replacement for and/or divider of the large walls of glass on the north, south and east side of the classroom building.²⁸⁹ Specifically, he notes using stucco to replace some of the windows on the north and south sides.²⁹⁰ It is likely that the large entry window unit on the east side of the classroom building was also filled in with bands of stucco at this time.

In 1981, many of the windows in the original classroom building portion of Liberal Arts were also replaced, including all of the windows on the south side, with the exception of those in room 201.²⁹¹ On the east side, all of the windows on the fourth floor as well as most of the windows on the second and third floor were replaced.²⁹² On the west side, all of the windows on the fourth floor were replaced, as well as most of the windows on the second and third floors.²⁹³ Additionally, on the north side all of the windows on the third and fourth floors and most of the windows on the second and first floors were replaced.²⁹⁴

Planning for the replacement of these windows had begun in the historic period, in 1953, almost immediately after the building opened.²⁹⁵ The resulting solution reflected the choices of a new architect and the need to blend the existing aesthetic with structural support. While the windows installed in the original part of the classroom building are not compatible, the 1962 addition is compatible with the original building from 1953 in its use of materials and its overall design.

The Liberal Arts Building was original built for humanities departments and the School of Education. Today it houses the College of Arts and Sciences: the Departments of Economics, English History, Modern and Classical Languages and Literature, Philosophy, and Political Science and programs such as Asian Studies, Liberal Studies, Women and Gender Studies, African American Studies, Communication Studies, Latin American Studies and Religious Studies.

²⁸⁶ T.G. Swearingen to Walter Hinick, Re: Humanities Building, letter, April 15, 1954.

²⁸⁷ Ibid.

²⁸⁸ Ibid.

²⁸⁹ Plans, Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Plot Plan_Addition

²⁹⁰ Ibid and Plans, Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Elevation_North_Classroom

²⁹¹ John Kreidich to Deans and Department Heads, LA Building, Re: Tentative schedule of new window installation, memo, June 10, 1981. Plans, Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Floor Plans_First, Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Floor Plans_Second, Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Floor Plans_Third and Fourth

²⁹² Ibid. The only windows not replaced on the east side of the third and second floor were those in rooms 324, 224 and 223. None of the windows on the east side of the first floor were replaced.

²⁹³ Ibid. The only windows not replaced on the west side on the third and second floor were those in rooms 310, 309 and 209. None of the windows on the west side of the first floor were replaced.

²⁹⁴ Ibid. The only windows not replaced on the north side were those in the bathrooms on the first and second floors, the lounge on the first floor and room 208 on the second floor.

²⁹⁵ Swearingen to Hinick, April 15, 1954.

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7) MUSIC BUILDING

As an example of a mid-century, architect-designed, International style education building with music recital hall for the expanding student population in the post World War II period at The University of Montana, the Music Building reflects has a high degree of significance for The University of Montana Historic District. The State Board of Education authorized the construction of the Music Building on March 5, 1951.²⁹⁶ Funds from the 1948 state bond paid for the construction in 1953.²⁹⁷ Architect William J. Fox Jr., of the Missoula firm Fox and Ballas designed the building and Great Falls landscape architect Tom Lease oversaw the planning of the surrounding grounds.²⁹⁸

The University of Montana School of Music was organized in the late 1920s by professor and inaugural school dean Deloss Smith.²⁹⁹ The school was first housed on the upper floor of Main Hall with a few rehearsal rooms scattered throughout four different campus buildings.³⁰⁰ Space on campus was limited and, as a result, many early students had to arrange for practice in private homes in Missoula.³⁰¹ The School of Music was first accredited by the National Association of Schools of Music in 1939.³⁰² The accreditation was contingent upon the construction of new and “adequate quarters” for the school; if the university failed to provide a new or refurbished space in a timely manner, the school’s accreditation would be revoked.³⁰³ In the fall of 1942, School of Music Dean John Crowder began writing to University President Dr. E.O. Melby about the school’s need for a new building.³⁰⁴ Crowder’s concern grew out of the looming accreditation deadline and his belief that, unless pressed for new construction, the university would simple remodel an existing and ultimately “unsatisfactory” structure.³⁰⁵ Crowder argued that for the new building to have the greatest value, it had to meet the, “particular needs of Montana students, citizens, professional musicians and teachers.”³⁰⁶ He believed that the design and appearance of the building itself, would affect the value. In order to ensure the “greatest facility and beauty in its construction,” Crowder recommended that the university hire a design architect for the project, as well as a functional one.³⁰⁷

By 1944, Crowder grew tired of waiting for the university to decide whether or not to fund a new music building. He went ahead and privately hired an architect to draw up a set of plans focusing on the soundproofing and sound conditioning of classrooms.³⁰⁸ In 1945, he wrote a paper to the campus administration entitled, “Reasons for Music Building NOW,” outlining why the university had to approve the construction of a music building immediately, despite

²⁹⁶ Montana, State Board of Education, Meeting Minutes, March 5, 1951.

²⁹⁷ *University of Montana, 75th Anniversary, 1893-1968*, 19. The 1948 state bond allocated \$719,240 for construction of the music building.

²⁹⁸ R.A. Diettert, “Grounds Committee,” MSU, 1951.

²⁹⁹ “Ground Breaking Ceremony Opens University Construction Program,” *Missoulian*, 22 February 1952, 1.

³⁰⁰ John Crowder to C.W. Leaphart, letter, January 20, 1944.

³⁰¹ “Ultra Modern Building for School of Music to be Started on MSU Campus this Spring,” *Missoulian*, January 13, 1952, 1.

³⁰² Cohen and Miller, 72.

³⁰³ Crowder to Leaphart, January 20, 1944.

³⁰⁴ John Crowder to Dr. E.O. Melby, letter, November 21, 1942.

³⁰⁵ Ibid.

³⁰⁶ Ibid.

³⁰⁷ Ibid.

³⁰⁸ H.G. Merriam, *The University of Montana: A History*, 106.

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the project's low ranking by the Campus Development Committee.³⁰⁹ Crowder's paper noted that at the time The University of Montana had the only school of music in the state.³¹⁰ By constructing a building, specifically for music, the university would have demonstrated professional leadership and informed other campuses about the importance of supporting music.³¹¹ Crowder's persistence paid off and in the fall of 1945, newly hired University President James A. McCain assigned Missoula architect H.E. Kirkemo to begin drawing up plans for a music building.³¹²

Under Crowder's guidance the School of Music continued to grow; by 1946 the staff had doubled in size and in 1947 the school offered its first masters degree.³¹³ In the spring of 1951, the Campus Development Committee began to focus on plans for the music building.³¹⁴ At the committee meeting of May 22, potential locations for the new building were discussed. Initially, the building was to be located on the oval, in place of the Liberal Arts Building, but with the entrance facing west towards Maurice Avenue.³¹⁵ The Liberal Arts Building would then have been located at the current site of the music building.³¹⁶ Ultimately, the committee decided that the Liberal Arts Building should be on the oval and that the music building would be located in the parking lot behind the Student Union (currently the Fine Arts Building).³¹⁷

On June 28, 1951, Crowder presented his plans for the new music building to his staff and the other members of the Music Building Committee.³¹⁸ Crowder's plans were approved and forwarded to the Campus Development Committee.³¹⁹ The committee approved Crowder's plans on July 11, 1951, however, less than two months later, on August 28, the latter resigned and the plans were not used.³²⁰ Music professor Stanley M. Teel was appointed acting dean of the School of Music.³²¹ In January of 1952, the State Board of Education began soliciting bids for the construction of the music building and the architectural firm of Fox and Ballas was hired, as was general contractor Pew Construction, who was already working on Craig Hall.³²²

Fox studied music buildings across the country before completing his design for The University of Montana.³²³ He combined ideas from these structures with his own and worked to incorporate other requirements laid out by the School of Music. One of the school's requirements was that the building be designed to minimize the level of noise disturbance

³⁰⁹ John Crowder, "Reasons for Music Building Now," unpublished paper (Missoula: The University of Montana, 1945).

³¹⁰ Ibid.

³¹¹ Ibid.

³¹² H. G. Merriam, "History of the Classroom Building," 2.

³¹³ H.G. Merriam, *The University of Montana: A History*, 110 and *Careers in Music*, School of Music, MSU, Missoula, Montana, 1955, 3.

³¹⁴ L.G. Browman, Campus Planning and Development Committee Meeting Minutes, May 22, 1951.

³¹⁵ Ibid.

³¹⁶ Ibid.

³¹⁷ Ibid.

³¹⁸ H.J. Wunderlich, Campus Planning and Development Committee Meeting Minutes, July 11, 1951.

³¹⁹ Ibid.

³²⁰ Ibid. John Crowder to R.H. Jesse, letter, May 24, 1951 and R.H. Jesse to John Crowder, letter, May 25, 1951.

³²¹ Carl McFarland to Faculty, Re: Administrative Appointments, memo, August 28, 1951.

³²² Elsa Ford, 5.

³²³ "Ultra Modern Building for School of Music to be Started on MSU Campus this Spring," 1.

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to nearby structures and within the building itself.³²⁴ Soundproofing was by far the most complex challenge that Fox faced. He recruited nationally recognized acoustical consultant Dr. Vern O. Knudsen to assist with the sound engineering of the building.³²⁵

Fox and Knudsen were faced with two main acoustical design problems; the transmission of sound between classrooms and the condition of sound within the rooms themselves.³²⁶ In order to retain the quality of sound within the room and control the quantity of sound emitted each classroom was enclosed in a series of four separate walls.³²⁷ The exterior classroom walls were made of solid glass block and the corridor walls of 8" thick concrete.³²⁸ The interior classroom walls were covered in plaster. Between the exterior and interior walls was a 10" wall of pumice blocks and a wall of 2x4" studs. The separate walls created a "room within a room" and preserved the sound quality within the room and prevented the transmission of sounds between rooms.

The floor and ceiling of the classrooms were also engineered to control sound. The floors were covered in hardwood, fastened to sleepers which were clipped to insulation. The ceiling was covered in perforated acoustical tiles and suspended between more layers of insulation. It sloped upwards from the corridor to the exterior. In addition all of the duct work leading in and out of the rooms was covered in gypsum lath and plaster to further diffuse sound.³²⁹

The wall of glass blocks that covered the west side of the building helped to insulate the noise but not the elements. It provided a natural light source for classrooms, but it also acted as a giant radiator, heating up the building and making it difficult and expensive to keep cool.³³⁰ Fox's solution was the installation of a series of full length, fixed vertical louvers made of limestone.³³¹ The louvers were spaced and angled to allow the full amount of northern light into the building but also to block the hot direct rays of the sun.³³² The placement of the louvers protected the glass wall from the elements, cooled the building thus reducing the load on the building's air conditioning system by about half.³³³

The interior of the building was divided into three sections: a front portion, a north wing, and a south wing.³³⁴ The front portion of the building had a music library with listening rooms, staff offices, and classrooms.³³⁵ The north wing had eight teaching studios, twenty-five practice studios and a radio room.³³⁶ The south wing had rooms for equipment storage and repair, an ensemble room, choral and instrumental laboratories, and a recital hall.³³⁷

³²⁴ Ibid.

³²⁵ Ibid.

³²⁶ "Music Building Wing Resembles Grand Piano," *The Fabricator*, Vol. 2, No. 9, September 1952, 2.

³²⁷ "Ultra Modern Building for School of Music to be Started on MSU Campus this Spring," 1.

³²⁸ Ibid.

³²⁹ "Music Building Wing Resembles Grand Piano," 2. This article is apparently the source of the popular and erroneous belief that the building was designed in the shape of a piano, when in fact its form followed its function.

³³⁰ "Ultra Modern Building for School of Music to be Started on MSU Campus this Spring," 1.

³³¹ Ibid.

³³² Ibid.

³³³ Ibid.

³³⁴ "Music Building Wing Resembles Grand Piano," 2.

³³⁵ Ibid.

³³⁶ Ibid.

³³⁷ Ibid.

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The design of the recital hall was given the “most careful attention” by Fox and Knudsen.³³⁸ Fox did not want the wasted space and unnecessary expenses that resulted from placing a rounded auditorium in a square building.³³⁹ Instead of designing an auditorium that had to meet the structural constraints of a building, he designed a building around the acoustical needs of his auditorium. As he had done everywhere else Fox chose to focus first on the acoustics and second on the structure. The distinct curve that wraps around the south end of the music building eliminated the need to construct false walls inside the recital hall that allowed Fox to spend the extra money sound proofing other parts of the building.³⁴⁰

Inside the recital hall Fox was only concerned with the design as it related to the acoustics of the room. As a result, he eliminated many of the traditional stage features like the proscenium arch, scenery loft, curtains, and wings that might have interfered with the sound quality in the room.³⁴¹ The ceiling sloped down toward the stage enhancing the sound quality and giving it the effect of a shell. The walls were covered in large panels of birch veneer that had been attached to irregularly spaced, wooden strips. The panels were intended to improve the effect of the sound waves within the room.³⁴² The audience’s seats were upholstered in a special fabric that met specific sound absorption requirement. When completed the recital hall had a reverberation time of 1.15 seconds.³⁴³

As early as 1951, Fox was in contact with the Eugene Poole Organ Company about the possibility of purchasing an organ.³⁴⁴ In December of 1952, the State Board of Education authorized the School of Music to purchase a pipe organ and a practice organ.³⁴⁵ The state allocated a total of \$40,000 for the organs.³⁴⁶ Fox had sent copies of the building plans to Poole and asked him to design a space for an organ chamber. In October 1951, Poole replied with a set of drawings showing how an organ could be installed on the recital hall stage and indicated that his company could provide Fox with a screen to cover the organ if needed.³⁴⁷ Fox eventually ordered some used organ pipes from Poole, which arrived at The University of Montana on August 9, 1954.³⁴⁸ In the billing receipt for the pipes, Poole noted that some were “slightly damaged,” but he thought they could be “turned out as good as new by any of your work men.”³⁴⁹ The pipes came from a church in California and were purchased by the university for \$50.00.³⁵⁰

On May 24, 1953 the Music Building was dedicated.³⁵¹ The 38,300 square foot structure was made of reinforced concrete and covered in red mission brick, with trim and louvers of limestone.³⁵² President McFarland described the

³³⁸ “Ultra Modern Building for School of Music to be Started on MSU Campus this Spring,” 1.

³³⁹ Ibid.

³⁴⁰ Ibid. Historic Photographs, Montana_Missoula_Music_HST_0001

³⁴¹ Ibid.

³⁴² “They shall have Music-Cum Laude,” *Pacific Architect and Builder*, October 1955, 10.

³⁴³ “Ultra Modern Building for School of Music to be Started on MSU Campus this Spring,” 1.

³⁴⁴ Eugene Poole to William J. Fox Jr., letter, October 27, 1951.

³⁴⁵ Item 14512, “Purchase of Organs,” State Board of Education, December, 15, 1952.

³⁴⁶ Ibid.

³⁴⁷ Ibid.

³⁴⁸ Eugene Poole to Carl McFarland, letter, August 9, 1954.

³⁴⁹ Ibid.

³⁵⁰ Ibid.

³⁵¹ “School of Music, Montana State University,” Dedication Ceremony Invitation, May 24, 1953.

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building as “very modern, designed especially for its proposed use.”³⁵³ He praised Fox’s design and its importance in relation to future buildings at The University of Montana and to the state as a whole.³⁵⁴ McFarland referred to Montana as a “young state,” where public architecture was not yet tied to traditional gothic or Georgian styles.³⁵⁵ The music building represented the possibility of a campus that could combine modern aesthetics and contemporary concerns. Today the music building is still home to the School of Music.³⁵⁶

8) MCGILL HALL

As an example of a mid-century, architect-designed, International style gymnasium and classroom building for the expanding student population in the post World War II period at The University of Montana, McGill Hall has a high degree of significance for The University of Montana Historic District. The State Board of Education authorized the construction of McGill Hall on August 20, 1951.³⁵⁷ It was originally built to house the Department of Women’s Physical Education and the Department of Home Economics.³⁵⁸ Funds from the 1948 state bond and student fees paid for the original building in 1953 and a grant from the United States Air Force paid for the 2009 addition.³⁵⁹ Kalispell architect Gehres D. Weed designed the 1953 building and Hightower and Lubrect were the general contractors.³⁶⁰ Paradigm Architects of Missoula designed the 2009 addition which has been determined to be compatible.³⁶¹

The University of Montana was founded in 1893, as a progressive, co-educational institution.³⁶² The first graduates of the university were women, Ella Robb Glenney and Eloise Knowles.³⁶³ The state of Montana granted women the right to vote and hold office in 1914, six years before the passage of the nineteenth amendment, in 1920.³⁶⁴ From the very beginning The University of Montana was a place where the role of women as students, educators and administrators was valued.

³⁵² Ford, 6.

³⁵³ “Ultra Modern Building for School of Music to be Started on MSU Campus this Spring,” 1.

³⁵⁴ Ibid.

³⁵⁵ Ibid.

³⁵⁶ The School of Music was renamed the Department of Music November 2, 1959. Item 172-103, “Authorization for Change of Name of College of Fine Arts and School of Music,” State Board of Education, November 2, 1959. In the spring of 2009, with the reorganization of the School of Fine Arts into the College of Visual and Performing Arts, the Department of Music reverted to its original name of School of Music.

³⁵⁷ Item 13918, “Plans and Funds for Buildings at MSU,” State Board of Education, August 20, 1951.

³⁵⁸ “MSU Building Project nears Completion,” *Missoulian*, September 17, 1953.

³⁵⁹ *University of Montana, 75th Anniversary, 1893-1968*, 19 and Ashley Zuelke, “New Measures Will Expand McGill Hall,” *Kaimin*, September 21, 2007, [online]; available from www.montanakaimin.com; internet; accessed 9 September 2009. In 1953, McGill Hall cost \$625,170 to construct. A 1.4 million dollar grant from the United States Air Force is funding the 2009 addition.

³⁶⁰ “Home Economics and Phy Ed Under One Roof,” *Pacific Architect and Builder*, September 1955, 15.

³⁶¹ “Research Lab Facility McGill Hall,” The University of Montana-Legislative Appropriation Status-FY08, [online]; available from www.mus.edu/board/meetings/2008/May08/AdminBudget/Annual_Report_UM.pdf; internet; accessed 20 October 2009. The Missoula Historic Preservation Council determined the addition compatible.

³⁶² Edwin Grant Dexter, *A History of Education in the United States* (New York: MacMillan Co., 1906) 446.

³⁶³ Cary Shimek, “Guardians of History,” *Montanan*, Fall 2008, [online]; available from www.umount.edu/montanaf08/guardians.asp; internet; accessed 20 October 2009.

³⁶⁴ James Quayle Dealey, *Growth of American State Constitutions* (Boston: Ginn and Co., 1915) 152 and U.S. Constitution, amend. XIX.

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McGill Hall was originally named the “Women’s Center” and its original intent was to house a gymnasium for women. In 1903, A.J. Gibson designed the first gymnasium at The University of Montana.³⁶⁵ The building was designed specifically for men.³⁶⁶ In 1922, Helena architect George Carsley designed a new men’s gymnasium (currently Schreiber Gymnasium) and the older building became the first women’s gymnasium on campus.³⁶⁷ Over the next twenty-five years the women’s gymnasium fell into disrepair. In 1945, University of Montana professor Charles Hertler wrote the administration regarding the deplorable condition of the building, “it violates every known principle of gymnasium construction from physical and hygienic standpoints.”³⁶⁸ He noted that there was no way to, “properly ventilate or heat the building,” and that, “the plumbing was obsolete and the women refuse to use the facilities.”³⁶⁹ Hertler also stressed the inadequate size of the facility and the strong potential for fire danger in the building.³⁷⁰

On June 29, 1944, the Campus Planning and Development Committee approved the location for a women’s gymnasium on architect John Paul Jones’s campus plan.³⁷¹ The gymnasium was to be located on the east side of Van Buren Street, west of the heating plant, on land purchased by the university from Ronald Higgins in 1918.³⁷² Later that year, on November 15, the Campus Planning and Development Committee included a “woman’s physical education building” on a preliminary list of “must” building projects to be submitted for approval to the State Board of Examiners.³⁷³ On January 24, 1945, university president James McCain announced that Missoula architect H.E. Kirkemo would design the “women’s physical education building,” but eight months later, on August 1, 1945, the committee met and revised the list.³⁷⁴ The new list did not include a women’s physical education building.³⁷⁵ A month later on September 25, 1945, a third revision was done and the women’s physical education building was added back on but now it ranked behind music, business and a classroom building.³⁷⁶ In spite of being labeled a low priority project by the committee, planning for the women’s physical education building continued.

On June 30, 1949, the Campus Planning Committee voted unanimously to finalize the location of the women’s physical education building on campus.³⁷⁷ The site, east of Van Buren Street and west of the heating plant reflected their approval of architect John Paul Jones’s campus plan and university president James McCain’s desire to have the building located near existing intramural fields and tennis courts.³⁷⁸ McCain also wanted the new building to be in close

³⁶⁵ Hipolito Rafael Chacón, *The Original Man: The Life and Work of Montana Architect A.J. Gibson (1862-1927)* (Missoula, MT: The University of Montana Press and Montana Museum of Art & Culture, 2008), 70. The building was razed in 1965.

³⁶⁶ Anita Phillips, “Bond Fight Endangers Health, PE,” *Kaimin*, February 22, 1950.

³⁶⁷ Ibid. and McLeary, ed., 14.

³⁶⁸ Charles Hertler, “The Need for a New Women’s Physical Education Building,” unpublished paper, The University of Montana, January 9, 1945.

³⁶⁹ Ibid.

³⁷⁰ Ibid.

³⁷¹ Leo Smith, June 29, 1944.

³⁷² “MSU, Missoula Record of Land Acquisition,” 1952, 1. In 1918, the university purchased four blocks from Higgins for \$25,000. The blocks included numbers 39, 40, 41 and 42. McGill Hall was built on block 39.

³⁷³ Merriam, “History of the Classroom Building,” 2.

³⁷⁴ Ibid.

³⁷⁵ Ibid.

³⁷⁶ Ibid.

³⁷⁷ Leo Smith, June 29, 1944 and James McCain to John Paul Jones, letter, June 30, 1949.

³⁷⁸ Ibid.

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proximity to potential sites for a swimming pool and/or field house.³⁷⁹ Despite the selection of a site construction of the building did not begin as funds were tied up by issues with the 1948 bond.

By 1950, the university had not yet received the \$500,000 original allocated for the construction of a women's physical education building from the five-million dollar 1948 bond.³⁸⁰ Over the next month it became clear that all or some of the money might be appropriated for another project. Students and professors wrote to the *Kaimin* expressing their frustration, "When will a decent physical education building with proper and healthful facilities be provided for university women? The answer to this question will depend on the outcome of a \$5,000,000 bond allocation squabble. It was originally planned that approximately \$500,000 be allocated for a women's health and recreation program and a new women's physical education building...How much longer will the people of Montana permit pork-barrel politicians to hamper the health and recreation program for university women by allowing these hazardous and unsanitary conditions to continue?"³⁸¹ The debate over the use of bond money for the construction of a women's physical education building continued throughout the following year.

On May 23, 1950 James McCain resigned as president of The University of Montana and R.H. Jesse became the acting president. Jesse served as president until March of 1951, when Carl McFarland was hired. After only a month on the job McFarland issued a memo to the women's building committee informing them that all plans for the women's physical education building were permanently on hold until and any further plans would be "contingent on the sufficiency of funds."³⁸²

In the summer of 1951, the women's physical education building committee re-grouped and devised a strategy to reintroduce the project in the fall, not as a gymnasium for women but as a women's building.³⁸³ By focusing on constructing an entire building for women vs. just a gymnasium the committee had eliminated objections that use of the facility would be limited to physical education.³⁸⁴ The new title also allowed the project to gain traction as a type of multipurpose center where programs like domestic sciences, women's extracurricular activities and sports could all be housed.

In the fall of 1951, despite a national trend indicating that rising numbers of women were enrolled in higher education, enrollment of women at The University of Montana was falling and retention of existing female students had become an issue. In August, McFarland met with members of the Campus Development Committee working on the women's physical education building and in October he personally submitted a proposal to the State Board of Education asking to enlarge the existing building plans.³⁸⁵ McFarland's changes to the plans were approved, but he still had to wait for the state to release the money to build. On March 22, 1952, the State Office of Education formally approved the construction of the women's physical education building.³⁸⁶ A few months later, on June 9, a ground breaking

³⁷⁹ Ibid.

³⁸⁰ Anita Phillips, "Bond Fight Endangers Health, PE," *Kaimin*, February 22, 1950.

³⁸¹ Ibid.

³⁸² Presidents Office to Faculty, April 17, 1951.

³⁸³ Leaphart to McFarland, August 4, 1951.

³⁸⁴ Ibid.

³⁸⁵ Mary Condon, State Board of Education to State Board of Examiners, October 23, 1951.

³⁸⁶ Charles A. Murray to John Bonner, Western Union, March 25, 1952.

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ceremony was held at which McFarland and Mary Foster, president of The University of Montana, Missoula Association of Women Students, gave a joint address on the significance of the building.³⁸⁷

At the dedication Foster spoke of the building being planned with an “eye to both beauty and utility.”³⁸⁸ Kalispell architect, Gehres D. Weed had designed the building with, “modern furniture, color and architecture.”³⁸⁹ The exterior walls were made of concrete and covered in red Roman brick.³⁹⁰ The doors were finished with aluminum exteriors and mahogany interiors.³⁹¹ The two-story structure included a basement that would be used as a nursery and a first floor with classrooms, kitchenette, library and a gym.³⁹² The second floor housed the Department of Home Economics.³⁹³ Weed’s design also allowed for numerous classrooms and offices, which were grouped together by floor, to be closed off in order to limit disruption from the gymnasium and/or the labs.³⁹⁴ The east side of the first floor contained the gym, the locker room and shower facilities.³⁹⁵ The ceiling of the gymnasium was designed with a slightly inverted arch, which allowed for a simpler and cleaner line on the exterior of the building.³⁹⁶ All of the walls in the locker and shower facilities were lined with tile twelve feet high for sanitation, ease of cleaning and to combat moisture.³⁹⁷ In addition to the normal amenities like a towel room, the women’s gymnasium had a hair dressing station and a make-up room. The west side of the first floor had a classroom, offices, a library, first aid station and a dance studio. The interior walls were finished with plaster and paint.³⁹⁸ Four-foot-high birch wainscoting ran throughout the corridors and entrances. The main entrance floor was covered in rubber tile bordered by terrazzo.

The east side of the second floor contained the gym, a lecture room and the home economics labs.³⁹⁹ The three labs were located behind the lecture hall, running east to west alongside the upper level of the gym.⁴⁰⁰ The first lab was the model home room. The model home was used to demonstrate decorating techniques and when the building opened in 1953 the room was covered in patterned wall paper and drapes that were specially ordered from New York City.⁴⁰¹ The two other rooms contained a dietetic lab and a food lab where cooking courses were taught.⁴⁰² The west side of the second floor had a sewing room and a costume studio. In addition there was a large textile laboratory where students learned to weave.⁴⁰³

³⁸⁷ Marilyn Foster, Speech for Dedication of Women’s Building, September 23, 1953.

³⁸⁸ Ibid.

³⁸⁹ “Plans Set for Building New Women’s Center,” *Kaimin*, Vol. LIII, No. 80, March 14, 1952, 11.

³⁹⁰ “Home Economics and Phys. Ed. Under One Roof,” 15.

³⁹¹ Ibid.

³⁹² Ibid. and “Plans Set for Building New Women’s Center,” 11.

³⁹³ “The New Women’s Center.” Department of Physical Education for Women Newsletter, Winter 1953.

³⁹⁴ “Home Economics and Phy Ed Under One Roof,” 15.

³⁹⁵ Plans, Montana_Missoula_McGill_Floor Plans_First

³⁹⁶ “Home Economics and Phys. Ed. Under One Roof,” 15.

³⁹⁷ Ibid.

³⁹⁸ Ibid.

³⁹⁹ Plans, Montana_Missoula_McGill_Floor Plans_Second

⁴⁰⁰ Ibid.

⁴⁰¹ Helen Gleason to Carl McFarland, letter, February 16, 1955.

⁴⁰² Plans, Montana_Missoula_McGill_Floor Plans_Second

⁴⁰³ Ibid.

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Almost a year after it was formally opened, concerns were raised about the lack of emphasis on women in the women's building. President McFarland responded by asking Dean of Student's H.J. Wunderlich to, "look into what is being done and what should be done to make the women's center a women's center."⁴⁰⁴ Wunderlich responded with a series of suggestions, many of which involved the replacement of furniture.⁴⁰⁵ The furniture in the building was a hodgepodge of leftovers from Jumbo Hall and did not mesh well with the building's modern aesthetic.⁴⁰⁶ In addition, Wunderlich reported that magazine subscriptions to women's periodical and a bulletin board for women's group announcements would be purchased.⁴⁰⁷

In 1980, The University of Montana Department of Home Economics was folded into the School of Education.⁴⁰⁸ The department was totally eliminated in 1989.⁴⁰⁹ Many of the courses taught by the department in design, textiles and diet have been incorporated into other programs on campus like drama/dance and health and human performance. In 1972, the United States Congress passed Title IX of the Education Amendment which prohibited university's that received federal funding from assigning men and women separate and unequal facilities.⁴¹⁰ The two gymnasium system at the university was abolished and today all students have access to the Adam's Center Student Recreation Annex.

McGill Hall is currently home to the Department of Media Arts and the Department of Health and Human Performance. In 2009, an addition was constructed on the south side of McGill Hall for the Department of Health and Human Performance.⁴¹¹ The addition included a laboratory with exercise and clinical space, a biochemistry laboratory and a conference room.⁴¹²

9) EMMA B. LOMMASSON CENTER

As an example of a mid-century, architect-designed, International style modernist building for the expanding student population in the post World War II period at The University of Montana, the Emma B. Lommasson Center retains a high degree of integrity and significance for The University of Montana Historic District. The Lommasson Center was initially constructed as two separate buildings: the student union and food services.⁴¹³ Funds from the self-liquidation of university assets paid for the construction of the two buildings in 1955, an extension to the student union in 1957, and a remodel of food services in 1964.⁴¹⁴ The most recent work on the building occurred in 1998 and included additions on both the east and west ends of the building.⁴¹⁵ Kalispell architect Fred A. Brinkman designed the student union and its

⁴⁰⁴ Carl McFarland to H.J. Wunderlich, letter, April 20, 1954.

⁴⁰⁵ H.J. Wunderlich to Carl McFarland, letter, May 26, 1954.

⁴⁰⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁰⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁰⁸ School of Education, "History," 2009, [online]; available from www.soe.umt.edu/about/history.html; internet; accessed August 17, 2009.

⁴⁰⁹ Ibid.

⁴¹⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹¹ Ashley Zuelke "New Measures Will Expand McGill Hall," September 21, 2007, [online]; available from www.montanakaimin.com; internet; accessed 18 October 2009.

⁴¹² Ibid.

⁴¹³ Plans, Montana_Missoula_Lommasson_Plot Plan

⁴¹⁴ H.G. Merriam, *The University of Montana: A History*, 19. In 1955, the cost of initial construction of the student union was \$269,751 and \$346,075 for food services. The 1957 extension to the student union cost \$425,000 and the 1964 food service remodel cost \$362,217.

⁴¹⁵ Hipolito Rafael Chacón, "Refurbished Lodge Finally Presents Attractive Face to Campus, Neighbors,"

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1957 extension. Missoula architect Eric Hefty designed the 1998 addition and remodel.⁴¹⁶ The last addition improved internal circulation patterns throughout the additions. The 1957, 1964, and 1998 additions are compatible with the original buildings.

The University of Montana Student Union was originally located in what is currently the Fine Arts Building designed by Missoula architect C.J. Forbis, in 1935.⁴¹⁷ It was the only major building added to the campus during the Great Depression in 1935.⁴¹⁸ By 1947, the university had outgrown the facility. It needed a new building with space for student groups, club offices, a ballroom for events, locker and shower facilities for employees, and a dining room.⁴¹⁹ The Fine Arts Building had few of these amenities and would have required massive remodeling to obtain them. The appearance of the old Student Union itself was also an issue. Today the Fine Arts Building's decorative terra cotta and art deco design is valued and appreciated, but in 1947 it was identified with the Great Depression and seen as "inhospitable and uninspired."⁴²⁰ The Student Union was the most public face of the university through the period of World War II, second only to Main Hall in terms of importance and public exposure.⁴²¹ In 1947, the student union committee wrote that, "the function of a union building was to cultivate a student's aesthetic standards and appreciations which are to be carried into later life."⁴²² The committee saw no aesthetic value in the Fine Arts Building and recommended to the president that the building be converted for classroom use and that a new student union be constructed.⁴²³

Aesthetic concerns were not the only considerations in the decision to remodel the old Student Union or to construct a new one. The remodel was expected to cost \$680,226 vs. the \$1,087,352 cost of constructing a new building. The university assets used to pay for either option were technically fees paid by the students themselves. The 1948 bond provided no funding for the construction of a student union. Therefore, the student body had a vested interest in which option was chosen as they would be billed accordingly. In the fall of 1947, the students voted in favor of building a new student union and raised the \$5 student union building fee to \$10 to help cover the costs.⁴²⁴ In 1947, University President James McCain earmarked an additional \$15,000 from the Student Building Fund to help get the project underway.⁴²⁵

On February 17, 1955, University President Carl McFarland, speaking at the dedication of the student union and food services buildings referred to the two buildings as the "MSU Lodge."⁴²⁶ The name stuck and was used until 2001, when the building was renamed the "Emma B. Lommasson Center."⁴²⁷ Emma B. Lommasson graduated from The

Missoulian, September 25, 1998, A9.

⁴¹⁶ Ibid.

⁴¹⁷ *University of Montana, 75th Anniversary, 1893-1968*, 9.

⁴¹⁸ McLeary, ed., 11.

⁴¹⁹ "Student Union Plans Detailed," supplement to the *Kaimin*, Vol. XLVII, No. 12, 23 October 1947, 1.

⁴²⁰ Ibid., 3.

⁴²¹ Ibid.

⁴²² Ibid.

⁴²³ Ibid.

⁴²⁴ Ibid., 8.

⁴²⁵ Ibid, 8.

⁴²⁶ Carl McFarland, Speech for the Dedication of the Lodge, February 17, 1955.

⁴²⁷ Item 110-1009-RO301, "Renaming of the Lodge as the Emma B. Lommasson Center," Montana Board of

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University of Montana in 1929 and returned in 1937 to pursue a masters degree in mathematics.⁴²⁸ In 1947, she became the university's first veterans' advisor, and later worked as the assistant registrar.⁴²⁹ Her office was in the Lodge until she retired from the university in 1977.

The Lodge was McFarland's first "public" building for The University of Montana campus. It was designed to be "in tune" with the atmosphere of the mountains that surround the campus.⁴³⁰ Architect Fred Brinkman designed a modernist interpretation of a chalet-style building using local wood and stone on the exterior of the building.⁴³¹ The design intentionally broke with traditional building patterns on campus. It deviated from A.J. Gibson's first five revival style buildings, the renaissance revival "palazzi" of the 1920s and 1930s, and even with the blocky International style modernist buildings of the late 1940s and early 1950s.

Unlike the recently completed dormitories, the banquet rooms and meeting spaces of the Lodge would be used by students, staff, and the outside community. The idealistic McFarland believed that the Lodge presented new service opportunities for students and that by taking advantage of those opportunities, "you will be doing the kind of thing that every good American should do for himself, his state and his country."⁴³² The student body had paid for and helped to design the Lodge and now they had only to utilize it to the best of their ability.⁴³³

At the dedication ceremony, President McFarland said that the lodge was, "a place in which to live but also a place in which to work. It is a place in which you enjoy yourself but also a place in which to build for the future."⁴³⁴ McFarland envisioned a moral role for the architecture of the Lodge by providing space for personal growth, expansion, and advancement through student groups and public programming. Many of those functions persist today; the Lommasson Center is currently home to programs like Career Services, Disability Services for Students, Ask-An-Alum, Student Exchange and many other student services.

10) CURRY HEALTH CENTER

As an example of a mid-century, architect-designed, International style health clinic for the expanding student population in the post World War II period at The University of Montana, the Curry Health Center has a high degree of significance for The University of Montana Historic District. Funds from the self liquidation of university assets and some land grant income paid for the construction in 1956.⁴³⁵ Kalispell architect Gehres D. Weed designed the building.⁴³⁶ OZ architects of Missoula built a compatible addition to the west in 1992.⁴³⁷

Regents of Higher Education, March 22-23, 2001.

⁴²⁸ Ibid.

⁴²⁹ Ibid.

⁴³⁰ "Sleek Design in Mountain Setting," *Institutions Magazine*, March 1956, 106.

⁴³¹ Lendal H. Kotschevar, "This Kitchen Has Future," *College and University Business*, Vol. 19, No. 1, July 1955, 45.

⁴³² Carl McFarland, February 17, 1955.

⁴³³ Ibid.

⁴³⁴ Ibid.

⁴³⁵ *University of Montana, 75th Anniversary, 1893-1968*, 19. The initial construction costs were \$229,245.

⁴³⁶ Plans, Montana_Missoula_Curry Health Center_Plot Plan

⁴³⁷ Beaudette Consulting engineers did the structural engineering.

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In 1999, the State Board of Education approved a petition to rename the Student Health Services Building the Curry Health Center, in honor of Dr. Robert B Curry.⁴³⁸ Dr. Curry worked as the head of health services for The University of Montana-Missoula from 1965 until his retirement in 1990.⁴³⁹ During his tenure, Dr. Curry oversaw a number of health related education campaigns at the university including campus-wide screenings for cardiac arrest and the measles.⁴⁴⁰

The first permanent infirmary on campus was established to combat the influenza epidemic of 1918.⁴⁴¹ The infirmary was located in Brantly Hall and was overseen by the United States Army.⁴⁴² In 1943, the infirmary was moved to the old president's house on the corner of University and Maurice.⁴⁴³ The house, designed by A.J. Gibson for the first president of the university, Oscar Craig, was supposed to be "upgraded" and retrofitted as a small hospital, but neither the Army nor the university had any funding to complete the job.⁴⁴⁴ As a result, the new infirmary was soon "inadequate" for the expanding student population and the vast majority of students continued to seek medical care off campus.⁴⁴⁵

In 1945, James A. McCain became president of The University of Montana.⁴⁴⁶ His educational philosophy focused on the "development of the whole student" including their mental and physical health.⁴⁴⁷ McCain was especially concerned with the multitude of veterans who were expected to return to campus after the end of the war.⁴⁴⁸ An estimated, 20% of those veterans were expected to need psychiatric help. In 1945, The University of Montana infirmary was ill equipped to deal with such demands. McCain prepared for the returning troops by establishing a free counseling service for students. In addition, he created a new personnel division at the university dedicated to providing students with mental and physical health services. The personnel division helped students with speech and reading deficiencies, offered contacts with religious groups in town and provided assistance to those with emotional instability. On September 25, 1945, the Campus Development Committee voted to include an infirmary on the list of "priority" buildings for construction that was submitted to the State Board of Education, but when the 1948 bond was finally released, nothing was allocated for the construction of an infirmary.⁴⁴⁹

⁴³⁸ Item 105-1002-R119, "Renaming of the Student Health Services Building; The University of Montana-Missoula," Montana Board of Regents of Higher Education, November 18-19, 1999.

⁴³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴⁴¹ Harry Fritz, "Of Politics, Presidents and Bulldozers," *Montanan*, Winter 2000, [online]; available from www.uMontedu/montanaw00/fritz.html; internet; accessed 2 August 2009.

⁴⁴² Dr. C.R. Svore to Ernest O. Melby, letter, May 20, 1943.

⁴⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴⁴ Dr. C.R. Svore to Ernest O. Melby, letter, June 2, 1943 and Ernest O. Melby to Dr. C.R. Svore, letter June 5, 1943.

⁴⁴⁵ Merriam, *The University of Montana: A History*, 111.

⁴⁴⁶ "Addresses at the Inauguration of James Allen McCain. Montana State University," 1.

⁴⁴⁷ Merriam, *The University of Montana: A History*, 111.

⁴⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁴⁹ Merriam, "History of the Classroom Building," 2 and Montana. State Board of Education, Meeting Minutes, March 5, 1951.

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On July 13, 1953, the State Board of Examiners authorized The University of Montana to purchase the empty lot on the corner of Eddy and Maurice Avenue for \$7,000.⁴⁵⁰ The lot was owned by the local congregation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints who sold it to the state on March 24, 1954 under the condition that it be used for the benefit of the university.⁴⁵¹ Construction of the infirmary, now called a student health center, began in 1955 and was completed a year later.⁴⁵² Calls for a larger and more elaborate facility with emergency care and research space began almost immediately. In 1958, a hospital planning committee was formed by medical doctors working on campus and in the community.⁴⁵³ The committee petitioned President McFarland for university land on which to construct a hospital.⁴⁵⁴ McFarland responded to their request with more questions about the project and no definitive answers on available money or land.⁴⁵⁵ The project ended with his resignation as university president a few months later.⁴⁵⁶

11) BERRY-TREMPER HOUSE

As an example of a Craftsman-style home from the second decade of the 20th century, the Berry-Tremper House is a contributing element in the James H.T. Ryman Memorial Mall on the campus and the last remaining home of the former 600 block of University Avenue. As a vital link to the era when the former Maurice Avenue was the western boundary of the campus and the 600 block of University Avenue consisted entirely of privately residences, the Berry-Tremper House has a high degree of significance for The University of Montana Historic District.

The Berry-Tremper house was originally a private family residence that has been in its present location since it was constructed ca.1916.⁴⁵⁷ Its address, however, has changed. The home's original address was 602 University Avenue, but in 1942 the street was renumbered and the address changed to 600 University Avenue.⁴⁵⁸ The State Board of Education authorized the university to purchase the house and surrounding properties on October 21, 1957, in accordance with the Carsley-Gilbert plan of 1917.⁴⁵⁹

The Berry-Tremper House was one of the last privately owned lots on the 600 block of University Avenue and the sole remainder of what was once a residential city street lined with private homes.⁴⁶⁰ The house was first owned by the Berry family. William Berry was a railroad conductor from Wisconsin and his wife Clara was from Michigan.⁴⁶¹ In

⁴⁵⁰ "University of Montana Land Acquisition Study," 1958.

⁴⁵¹ Ibid.

⁴⁵² Historic Photograph, Montana_Missoula_University of Montana Campus_HST_0004 and Map, Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_Map_1956

⁴⁵³ Harold Braun, Hospital Planning Committee Meeting Minutes, February 27, 1958 and Harold Braun to Carl McFarland, letter, April 18, 1958.

⁴⁵⁴ Harold Braun to Carl McFarland, letter, April 5, 1958.

⁴⁵⁵ Ibid. McFarland's responses initialed and written on the originally letter sent from Braun dated April 5, 1958.

⁴⁵⁶ The building was completed at least by 1961. The Health Center. *A Quick Glance at Montana State University*. (Missoula: University of Montana, 1961), 2.

⁴⁵⁷ Ole Bakke, successor to A.J. Gibson, designed many houses in a similar style in the university area. For example see 225 or 233 University Avenue done in 1915.

⁴⁵⁸ Maps, Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_Map_1921 and Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_Map_1951

⁴⁵⁹ Item 164-108, "Purchase of Tremper Property in campus area of MSU," State Board of Education, 1957.

⁴⁶⁰ T.G. Swearingen, Campus Development Committee Meeting Minutes, February 28, 1938.

⁴⁶¹ *U.S. Census of Population, 1920: Summary Population: Montana, Missoula*, Sheet No. 5B, Washington. Department of Commerce-Bureau of the Census, 1920.

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1910, the Berry's and their children lived at 304 University Avenue. Census data from 1910 and Sanborn maps from 1912 confirm that at the time, no structure existed on the northwest corner lot of University and Arthur.⁴⁶²

By the 1920's the Berry family had moved up the street to 602 University Avenue.⁴⁶³ Sanborn maps from 1921 label the home a private residence and the 1920 census listed William Berry as the owner of the property.⁴⁶⁴ Other residents of the property included William's wife Clara, a boarder named Harriet Gardiner and the Berry's daughters Virginia and Bernice. Bernice Berry Ramskill was born June 26, 1894.⁴⁶⁵ She was fifteen years old at the time of the 1910 census. In 1915, Bernice lived with her family at 602 University Avenue and attended school at The University of Montana where she studied music. In 1916, she won the prestigious School of Music medal from Minita Lee McCall Bonner. Bernice graduated in 1919 and in 1920 took a position as a piano instructor at The University of Montana School of Music.

On March 5, 1916, Bernice Berry was initiated into the Alpha Nu Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity.⁴⁶⁶ The Alpha Nu Chapter was established at The University of Montana in 1909 and had begun as a local sorority named Theta Phi in 1906. Theta Phi's focused on the advancement of the suffragette movement and early members included Eloise Knowles, the second person to graduate from The University of Montana.⁴⁶⁷ From 1909-1920 members of the Alpha Nu Chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta at The University of Montana lived together in a suite in Women's Hall (now the Math Building).⁴⁶⁸ Numerous photographs in the Alpha Nu Chapter archives indicate that after Bernice joined the fraternity in 1916 her family home on University Avenue became an early "off-campus" meeting place for the group.⁴⁶⁹ Events ranging from socials and study sessions to organized formal meetings were held at the Berry home. In 1920, the Alpha Nu Chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta moved into its first house at 333 University Avenue and therefore the Berry home ceased to be their ad hoc meeting place.

From 1929-1931, the house at 602 University Avenue was home to the Theta Rho Chapter of the Delta Delta Delta sorority. In 1932, the house was sold to Wybren Hiemstra and six years later the house was sold again to its last private owner, W.G. Tremper. The Tremper family, who owned the house from 1938 to 1957, owned a fuel distribution business in Missoula called Eastside Service Company.⁴⁷⁰ In 1957, William Tremper decided to open Missoula's first shopping center and purchased land to build it on, at what is today the intersection of Brooks and Russell.⁴⁷¹ The Tremper Plaza shopping center opened in 1958 and William Tremper died soon after. Tremper's three

⁴⁶² *U.S. Census of Population, 1910: Summary Population: Montana, Missoula*, Sheet No. 15B, Washington. Department of Commerce-Bureau of the Census, 1910 and Sanborn Fire Map Database; Missoula County, 1912, Map #69.

⁴⁶³ *U.S. Census of Population, 1920: Summary Population: Montana, Missoula*, Sheet No. 4, Washington. Department of Commerce-Bureau of the Census, 1920.

⁴⁶⁴ Ibid. and Maps, Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_Map_1921.

⁴⁶⁵ "Bernice Berry Ramskill," Findagrave, [database on-line]; available from www.findagrave.com internet; accessed December 6, 2009.

⁴⁶⁶ Kappa Alpha Theta National Archives, "Alpha Nu" deceased, Indianapolis, Indiana: Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity, 2009. Excel spreadsheet.

⁴⁶⁷ Cora Averil Scrapbook, Mss. 273.

⁴⁶⁸ *Bulletin of the University of Montana* (Missoula: The University of Montana, 1910) 71.

⁴⁶⁹ Kappa Alpha Theta, Alpha Nu Archives, Scrapbooks, and Loose Photographs.

⁴⁷⁰ Ginny Merriam, "Tremper's Shopping Center Launches Major Renovation," *Missoulian*, September 26, 2005.

⁴⁷¹ Ibid.

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sons, Robert, Bill and Earl Franklin, two alumni of The University of Montana who graduated in 1951, soon took over shopping center.

The 1917 Carsley-Gilbert plan included the land at 600 University Avenue within the campus boundary designated it for student housing, despite it being privately owned.⁴⁷² As early as 1938, the Campus Development Committee began looking into purchasing the property.⁴⁷³ At the time there was concern that the Trempers would sell the property to a commercial developer and the university would be unable to stop them. In January of 1957, the university had the property appraised for \$22,785.⁴⁷⁴ It purchased the house in October of 1957 for \$18,500.⁴⁷⁵ The house was paid for with a loan from First National Bank of Missoula and the loan was repaid with money from a building fee recently approved by the Executive Board of the Montana State University System.⁴⁷⁶

The 1917 Carsley-Gilbert plan indicated that the home was to be torn down once acquired and the space used to construct a new women's dormitory, but by the time university had purchased the property, major construction in the area had been completed and there was no money left to build. The sale agreement required the Trempers to leave a stove, dishwasher, and furnace in the house, and to remove a cherry tree from the front yard.⁴⁷⁷ Originally, a single-car garage was located behind the home, but it was removed in 1963 to create additional parking.⁴⁷⁸ Initially, the property was rented to various permanent and visiting professors and university officials; in 1962, the property was vacated by its last tenant and turned over to the Clerical Services Department.⁴⁷⁹ In the early 1970s, Clerical Services vacated the house and the newly established Department of Native American Studies moved in. The latter will continue to occupy the Berry-Tremper House until its new facility is completed on the Oval in the 2010.⁴⁸⁰ Plans for the future use of the house at 600 University Avenue are unknown.

12. MEMORIAL ROW

As the memorial to the victims of the 1918 influenza pandemic and World War I, the Memorial Row evokes the dimensions, spacing of rows of trees, the length of the lawns, setbacks of the buildings, and view shed of the former Jones Street and has a high degree of significance for The University of Montana Historic District. The Memorial Row honors individuals who served in the United States military during World War I and others who died as a result of the 1918 influenza pandemic. The row includes seventeen bronze plaques and three blank bases for plaques.⁴⁸¹ Sources list a total of thirty-four individuals originally honored in the row and historical photographs indicate that the same number of trees were planted at the site.⁴⁸² The individuals honored in the row are divided into four categories: those

⁴⁷² Plans, Montana_Missoula_Campus Plan_Detail_1917

⁴⁷³ T.G. Swearingen, February 28, 1938.

⁴⁷⁴ Missoula Realty, "W.G. Tremper Property Appraised," January 3, 1957.

⁴⁷⁵ "University of Montana Land Acquisition Study," 1958.

⁴⁷⁶ Ibid. and Item 164-108.

⁴⁷⁷ Carl McFarland to Mr. and Mrs. W.G. Tremper, letter, September 19, 1957.

⁴⁷⁸ H.K. Newburn to Robert Pantzer, letter, February 27, 1963.

⁴⁷⁹ Ibid. and Robert Pantzer to H.K. Newburn, letter, April 9, 1962.

⁴⁸⁰ Jodi Rave, "Dream Realized: University of Montana's Native American Center Holds Groundbreaking," *Missoulian*, April 20, 2008.

⁴⁸¹ Diagram .1, Memorial Row.

⁴⁸² Heloise Vinal, "Trees on University's Campus Have Wide Variety and History," *Missoulian*, November 15, 1925, 1 and Elsie Tschudy, "Memorial Row," *Kaimin*, November 25, 1919, [online]; available from

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who died in the 1918 influenza pandemic; those killed in action in World War I; those who were members of the Student Army Training Corps (S.A.T.C.) and/or involved in the military but whose cause of death is unknown; and other students whose cause of death is unknown.

The influenza pandemic of 1918 killed 50 million people worldwide.⁴⁸³ The pandemic began in the spring and resurfaced in the fall as a more severe strain spread rapidly in institutional settings such as universities and military bases.⁴⁸⁴ In October of 1918, the United States Congress approved a one million dollar budget for the U.S. Public Health Services to recruit new, un-infected, doctors and nurses.⁴⁸⁵ On October 4, 1918, Montana health officials delivered their first report to the U.S. Public Health Services on the impact of influenza in the state.⁴⁸⁶ The initial numbers were low, but two weeks later, on October 21, they reported 3,500 cases of influenza; by November 1, the number had climbed to 11,500 cases.⁴⁸⁷ In submitting their third update on November 1, officials noted that actual infection rates were likely higher as the reports were incomplete.⁴⁸⁸

In early October 1918, during the second week of classes at The University of Montana, state and city health authorities ordered the campus closed.⁴⁸⁹ Over the next few weeks, several attempts were made to re-open the campus and resume classes, but the quarantine lasted for three months.⁴⁹⁰ Students felt the impact of the quarantine as normal university functions like classes, dances, elections and yearbook production were cancelled or delayed indefinitely.⁴⁹¹ The university reopened for classes in January 1919.⁴⁹²

Three of the seventeen trees marked with plaques in the Memorial Row honor individuals who died as a result of contracting influenza: Hazel Yoder, Ralph D. Johnson and Henry Pierce Torrey.⁴⁹³ Yoder and Johnson died in Missoula, but neither were students. Hazel Yoder was a nurse from Red Lodge, Montana who came to Missoula to

www.um.edu/montanan/w08/artifacts.asp; internet, accessed 28 August, 2009.

Historic Photographs; Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_HST_0002

Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_HST_0004

Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_HST_0006

Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_HST_0007

⁴⁸³ Selected Records from the National Archives, "The Deadly Virus: The Influenza epidemic of 1918," 2009, [online]; available from www.archives.gov/exhibits/influenza-epidemic; internet; accessed 28 August 2009.

⁴⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁸⁶ Dr. Ken Mortisugu, Remarks for Pandemic Planning Summit, May 22, 2002, [online]; available from www.pandemicflu.gov/general/greatpandemic2html; internet; accessed 28 August 2009.

⁴⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁸⁹ Karen Hanson, "Keeping Up the Morale," *Alpha Phi Quarterly*, Vol. 31, No. 1, January 1919, 91.

⁴⁹⁰ Ibid. and *The Sentinel*, 1919, [online]; available from www.archive.org/stream/sentinelpublishe16miss/sentinelpublishe16miss_djvu.txt; internet; accessed 28 August 2009.

⁴⁹¹ Ibid.

⁴⁹² Hanson.

⁴⁹³ Diagram .1, Memorial Row. Edward O. Sisson to Army Surgeon General, letter, Re: Reimbursement for S.A. Yoder, May 26, 1919 and *Indiana World War Records and Gold Star Honor Roll 1914-1918* (Indianapolis: The Indiana Historical Commission, 1921), 508 and Byron Stokes, ed., "Among the Alumni," *The Sigma Chi Quarterly*, Vol. 38, 1918-1919, 85.

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volunteer in the makeshift campus hospital.⁴⁹⁴ Shortly after arriving, she contracted influenza and came down with pneumonia.⁴⁹⁵ She was taken to the Northern Pacific Hospital in Missoula, where she died on November 8, 1918.⁴⁹⁶ Ralph D. Johnson was a traveling salesman from eastern Montana who enlisted in the Army on June 13, 1918.⁴⁹⁷ Soon after, Private Johnson was assigned to the motor mechanics department at The University of Montana, Missoula.⁴⁹⁸ Johnson died of influenza four months later, on October 15, 1918.⁴⁹⁹ Henry Pierce Torrey was the only one of the three who attended The University of Montana and was a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity.⁵⁰⁰ He also served as a private in the Marine Corps out of Fort Missoula.⁵⁰¹ After graduating, Torrey went on to serve the military in Haiti and was promoted to the rank of major.⁵⁰² On September 24, 1918, while en-route to France with his regiment, he died of pneumonia.⁵⁰³ He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.⁵⁰⁴

Three of the seventeen trees marked with plaques in the Memorial Row honor students and alumni killed in action during World War I: Marcus Barrett Cook, Paul Logan Dornblaser, and James Claude Simpkins.⁵⁰⁵ Marcus Barrett Cook was originally from Como, Montana.⁵⁰⁶ At The University of Montana, he studied forestry and was a member of the Sigma Nu Fraternity.⁵⁰⁷ In early February 1918, Cook was serving in the Navy on a British transporter ship named Tuscania, off the coast of Scotland.⁵⁰⁸ He drowned, along with seventy other men, when their lifeboat crashed into a rocky cliff and was destroyed.⁵⁰⁹ He was the first casualty of World War I from the university.⁵¹⁰ On February 22, 1918, a memorial service was held for Cook on campus.⁵¹¹ Paul Logan Dornblaser was a member of the local chapter of the Sigma Chi Fraternity and played football for The University of Montana.⁵¹² He graduated with a law degree in

⁴⁹⁴ Sisson to Army Surgeon General, May 26, 1919. Memorial Row, The University of Montana, [online]; available at: <http://www.umt.edu/memorialrow>.

⁴⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁹⁷ *Indiana World War Records and Gold Star Honor Roll 1914-1918*, 508.

⁴⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰⁰ Earl de Witt Hostetter, *The Sigma Chi Fraternity Manual and Directory* (Chicago: Sigma Chi Fraternity, 1916), 252.

⁵⁰¹ Stokes, ed. 85.

⁵⁰² Ibid.

⁵⁰³ Ibid.

⁵⁰⁴ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Nationwide Gravesite Locator, 2009, [online]; available from <http://gravelocator.cem.va.gov>; internet; accessed 29 August 2009.

⁵⁰⁵ Diagram .1, Memorial Row. Chester W. Cleveland, ed., "Dornblaser's Insignia Found on Conductor," *The Sigma Chi Quarterly*, Vol. XLI, No. 1, 1921-1922, 547 and "With Military Honors," *The Delta of the Sigma Nu Fraternity*, Vol. 36, No. 1, October 1918, 493 and "With Military Honors," *The Delta of the Sigma Nu Fraternity*, Vol. 35, May 1918, 831.

⁵⁰⁶ *University of Montana Bulletin No. 200 College of Arts and Sciences, Schools of Forestry, Journalism, Law, Music and Pharmacy 22nd Annual Catalogue 1916-1917* (Missoula: University of Montana, 1917), 157.

⁵⁰⁷ "With Military Honors," *The Delta of the Sigma Nu Fraternity*, Vol. 35, May 1918, 831.

⁵⁰⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁰⁹ Ibid.

⁵¹⁰ Tschudy.

⁵¹¹ *University of Montana Bulletin No. 200 College of Arts and Sciences, Schools of Forestry, Journalism, Law, Music and Pharmacy 22nd Annual Catalogue 1916-1917*, 157.

⁵¹² Cleveland.

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1914.⁵¹³ Dornblaser served as a corporal in the 6th United States Marine Corps Regiment 2nd Division and was killed in France on October 10, 1918.⁵¹⁴ He is buried in the Meuse-Argonne cemetery in Romagne, France.⁵¹⁵ James Claude Simpkins was born in 1894 in Boulder, Montana, and grew up in Missoula.⁵¹⁶ He was a member of the Sigma Nu Fraternity and in 1916 received a B.A. in chemistry from The University of Montana.⁵¹⁷ After graduating, he enrolled as a graduate student at the University of Missouri, Columbia.⁵¹⁸ A short time later, he joined the army as a radio operator.⁵¹⁹ Second lieutenant Simpkins was killed in action on September 18, 1918.⁵²⁰ He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.⁵²¹

A fourth individual, James Harold Haubensak, was also killed in action during World War I and had a tree planted in his honor, but there is no plaque bearing his name.⁵²² Haubensak, originally from Nebraska, was a pharmacy student at the university and a member of the local chapter of the Sigma Nu fraternity.⁵²³ He served in the Army Medical Corps and was killed on November 2, 1918, when the medical tent he was working was hit by a bomb.⁵²⁴

Eight of the seventeen trees marked with plaques in the Memorial Row honor individuals who were members of the Student Army Training Corps (S.A.T.C.) and/or were involved in the military: Virgil Willis Bostwick, Gerald W. Cornelissen, Frederick Otto Eitelberg, J.N. Gerondale, Raymond Francis Loranger, James Byron Muri, William Emmett Ryan, and J.B. Skladony.⁵²⁵ Virgil Willis Bostwick of Dillon, Montana, was in the S.A.T.C. and died of pneumonia in Missoula on October 27, 1918.⁵²⁶ Gerald W. Cornelissen was private in the S.A.T.C. and died of influenza on October 16, 1918.⁵²⁷ He is buried at Fort Missoula.⁵²⁸ Frederick Otto Eitelberg was originally from Iowa

⁵¹³ *University of Montana Bulletin No. 232 College of Arts and Sciences, Schools of Forestry, Journalism, Law, Music and Pharmacy 25th Annual Catalogue 1919-1920* (Missoula: University of Montana, 1920), 194.

⁵¹⁴ American Battle Monuments Commission, "World War I Honor Roll," 2009, [online]; available from www.abmc.gov; internet; accessed 29 August 2009. See also <http://www.umt.edu/memorialrow>.

⁵¹⁵ Ibid.

⁵¹⁶ "With Military Honors," *The Delta of the Sigma Nu Fraternity*, Vol. 36, No. 1, October 1918, 493.

⁵¹⁷ Ibid and *University of Montana Bulletin No. 232 College of Arts and Sciences, Schools of Forestry, Journalism, Law, Music and Pharmacy 25th Annual Catalogue 1919-1920*, 201.

⁵¹⁸ "With Military Honors," October 1918, 493.

⁵¹⁹ Ibid.

⁵²⁰ Ibid.

⁵²¹ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Nationwide Gravesite Locator, 2009, [online]; available from <http://gravelocator.cem.va.gov>; internet; accessed 29 August 2009.

⁵²² Tschudy and Vinal.

⁵²³ "Chapter letters, University of Montana," *The Delta of Sigma Nu*, Vol. 35, October 1917- May 1918, 265.

⁵²⁴ USGenweb Project, Dodge County, Nebraska, www.usgennet.org.

⁵²⁵ Diagram .1, Memorial Row. Byron Stokes, ed., *The Sigma Chi Quarterly*, Vol. XXXVI, 1916-1917, 47 and www.findagrave.com and Admissions Committee to Faculty, memo, Re: Men who withdrew from classes to enter war service, December 6, 1919 and *University of Montana Bulletin No. 219 College of Arts and Sciences, Schools of Forestry, Journalism, Law, Music and Pharmacy 24th Annual Catalogue 1918-1919* (Missoula: University of Montana, 1919), 156. Note, J.N. Gerondale's initials are reversed on his plaque. His first two initials were N.J. and JB Skladony's first initials were actually J.P.

⁵²⁶ Ibid.

⁵²⁷ *University of Montana Bulletin No. 219 College of Arts and Sciences, Schools of Forestry, Journalism, Law, Music and Pharmacy 24th Annual Catalogue 1918-1919* (Missoula: University of Montana, 1919), 156.

⁵²⁸ Ibid.

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and served in the United States Navy.⁵²⁹ He died of influenza on December 2, 1918, and is buried at Fort George Wright Cemetery in Spokane, Washington.⁵³⁰ Norbert J., or N.J., Gerondale, was a private in the S.A.T.C. and is buried at the Fort Missoula Cemetery. He died of influenza on October 20, 1918. Raymond Francis Loranger of Havre, Montana, was a law student at the university.⁵³¹ Loranger is one of five students publicly recognized by the university for withdrawing from classes in order to serve in the armed forces.⁵³² James Byron Muri was also a law student at The University of Montana, at the time of his death and buried in Great Falls.⁵³³ William Emmett Ryan was originally from Valier, Montana.⁵³⁴ As a student at The University of Montana, he was a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity and in 1912 received a bachelor's degree in geology.⁵³⁵ Ryan served in Company D of the Second Montana Infantry as a field signalman and died on November 11, 1918.⁵³⁶ John B., or J.B., Skladony was in the S.A.T.C. and died of influenza on October 20, 1918.⁵³⁷

Four other individuals affiliated with the S.A.T.C. but whose cause of death is unknown also had trees planted in their honor: Samuel L. Hiebert, Neil Jouglin, Russell Ledwith Marsh, and Roy E. Reynolds.⁵³⁸ Samuel L. Hiebert was originally from Boston, Massachusetts, and was an engineering student at The University of Montana.⁵³⁹ Private Hiebert served in the Reserve Corps and was transferred in 1918 to the S.A.T.C.⁵⁴⁰ Neil Jouglin was in the S.A.T.C. and died on October 14, 1918.⁵⁴¹ Russell Ledwith Marsh was a law student from Deerlodge, Montana.⁵⁴² He was a member of the Sigma Nu Fraternity and an officer in the 21st infantry.⁵⁴³ Roy E. Reynolds from Broadview, Montana, was in the S.A.T.C. and died of influenza October 17, 1918.⁵⁴⁴

⁵²⁹ "Frederick Otto Eitelberg," Findagrave, [database on-line]; available from www.findagrave.com; internet; accessed December 6, 2009.

⁵³⁰ Ibid.

⁵³¹ *University of Montana Bulletin No. 200 College of Arts and Sciences, Schools of Forestry, Journalism, Law, Music and Pharmacy 22nd Annual Catalogue 1916-1917*, 161.

⁵³² Admissions Committee to Faculty, December 6, 1919.

⁵³³ *University of Montana Bulletin No. 200 College of Arts and Sciences, Schools of Forestry, Journalism, Law, Music and Pharmacy 22nd Annual Catalogue 1916-1917*, 155.

⁵³⁴ Roy Milton, ed., *The Sigma Chi Fraternity Manual and Directory* (Chicago: Sigma Chi Fraternity, 1916), 252.

⁵³⁵ Ibid. and *University of Montana Bulletin No. 232 College of Arts and Sciences, Schools of Forestry, Journalism, Law, Music and Pharmacy 25th Annual Catalogue 1919-1920*, 201.

⁵³⁶ Stokes, 47 and *University of Montana Bulletin No. 232 College of Arts and Sciences, Schools of Forestry, Journalism, Law, Music and Pharmacy 25th Annual Catalogue 1919-1920*, 201.

⁵³⁷ Ibid. site

⁵³⁸ Tschudy and Vinal.

⁵³⁹ *University of Montana Bulletin No. 219 College of Arts and Sciences, Schools of Forestry, Journalism, Law, Music and Pharmacy 24th Annual Catalogue 1918-1919*, 145 and Special Orders No. 239, H.Q. Western Department, San Francisco, California, October 14, 1918.

⁵⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁵⁴¹ *University of Montana Bulletin No. 219 College of Arts and Sciences, Schools of Forestry, Journalism, Law, Music and Pharmacy 24th Annual Catalogue 1918-1919*, 156.

⁵⁴² *University of Montana Bulletin, College of Arts and Sciences, Schools of Forestry, Journalism, Law, Music and Pharmacy 23rd Annual Catalogue 1917-1918* (Missoula: University of Montana, 1918), 122. The Memorial Row website states that he was Calvin Marsh, but offers no explanation for that name.

⁵⁴³ "With Military Honors," *The Delta of the Sigma Nu Fraternity*, Vol. 36, No. 1, October 1918, 124 and *Official List of Officers of the Officer's Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States*, Vol. 1, (Washington D.C.; G.P.O., 1920), 158.

⁵⁴⁴ *University of Montana Bulletin No. 219 College of Arts and Sciences, Schools of Forestry, Journalism, Law, Music and Pharmacy 24th Annual Catalogue 1918-1919*, 156.

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Three trees marked with plaques honor individuals who were members of the general student population: Mary Francis Garrigus, Lillian Elizabeth Halse, and Einer Strandskov.⁵⁴⁵ Mary Frances Garrigus was a nurse from Missoula, and received a degree in law from The University of Montana in 1918.⁵⁴⁶ She died of influenza November 30, 1918, and was buried December 3, 1918 in the Mountain View Cemetery in Billings, Montana.⁵⁴⁷ Lillian Elizabeth Halse was a university student from Sheridan, Wyoming.⁵⁴⁸ Einer E. Strandskov also a student in the S.A.T.C. and died October 17, 1918.⁵⁴⁹ Three other individuals, whose affiliations are unknown, also had trees planted in their honor: an individual with the surname Andrews, Ryan Matheny, and David Mason Whitmore.⁵⁵⁰

The land for the Memorial Row was purchased by the university in 1918 from Ronald Higgins for \$25,000.⁵⁵¹ Montana's state tree, the Ponderosa Pine, was selected for planting.⁵⁵² The trees were provided by the Forestry School nursery and planted at a dedication ceremony held on Arbor Day, May 13, 1919. Law School professor W.L. Pope delivered the address stating, "let us resolve that like these trees their memory shall be ever green...when countless generations of students have walked upon this campus and looked upon these trees, men shall remember and say that these men died to save the world."⁵⁵³ The first tree to be planted honored Marcus Barrett Cook, the first alumnus to die in World War I. Elwood H. Best, a university student, wounded marine, and recipient of the Croix de Guerre, planted the tree in honor of Cook. At the ceremony each tree was marked by small, white wooden cross, bearing the name of the deceased. A lattice frame was wrapped around the tree to protect it from wind and sun. The ceremony concluded with Best playing taps. Other less formal memorials soon followed. The 1919 Sentinel Yearbook, for example, was dedicated to the victims: "to You, Men of Montana, who went over the Top, this volume of the Sentinel is dedicated...we would add this modest tribute of the university from which you went forth to serve the world."⁵⁵⁴

On June 13, 1925, a permanent memorial to those killed in World War I was installed on campus.⁵⁵⁵ A bronze tablet, set into a large boulder, was placed just outside the north east corner of the Oval.⁵⁵⁶ The tablet read, "In honor of the faculty, alumni and undergraduates of the State University of Montana who served in the World War, AND IN

⁵⁴⁵ Diagram .1, Memorial Row.

⁵⁴⁶ Vinal and *University of Montana Bulletin No. 232 College of Arts and Sciences, Schools of Forestry, Journalism, Law, Music and Pharmacy 25th Annual Catalogue 1919-1920*, 195.

⁵⁴⁷ Ibid and Mountain View Cemetery Index,
<http://files.us.gwarchives.org/Montana/Yellowstone/cemeteries/mtview/g.txt>

⁵⁴⁸ *University of Montana Bulletin, College of Arts and Sciences, Schools of Forestry, Journalism, Law, Music and Pharmacy 23rd Annual Catalogue 1917-1918*, 120. Row site

⁵⁴⁹ *University of Montana Bulletin No. 219 College of Arts and Sciences, Schools of Forestry, Journalism, Law, Music and Pharmacy 24th Annual Catalogue 1918-1919*, 157. Row site

⁵⁵⁰ Tschudy and Vinal.

⁵⁵¹ "MSU, Missoula Record of Land Acquisitions," 1952, 1.

⁵⁵² Tschudy.

⁵⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁵⁴ *The Sentinel*, published by the Junior Class of The University of Montana, 1919, [online]; available from www.archive.org/stream/sentinelpublishe16miss/sentinelpublishe16miss_djvu.txt; internet; accessed 28 August 2009.

⁵⁵⁵ Vinal.

⁵⁵⁶ Tschudy.

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MEMORY of these who gave their lives in service.” The tablet included fifteen names that either had a plaque in the Memorial Row or are historically known to have had a plaque there. Perhaps an indication of clearer record keeping, six additional names also appear on the list: Ian G. Anderson, Roy S. Butzerin, Sidney W. Dunbar, Harry H. Higman, Bruce Mck. Thompson and Ward N. Woodward.

Over the next six years, the trees planted in the Memorial Row grew steadily, yet the wooden crosses began to deteriorate and the painted names faded. By the fall of 1925, a plan was underway to replace the wooden crosses with bronze plaques and to extend the avenue to the northern border of campus.⁵⁵⁷ On February 17, 1927, Charter Day for The University of Montana, a ceremony was held in the Memorial Row to install bronze plaques at the foot of the trees.⁵⁵⁸ The university band played while marching down the row of trees and back.⁵⁵⁹ In October 1927, several of the trees which had died were replaced.⁵⁶⁰ Over the years, dead or diseased trees were replaced as needed.

In 1941, a new problem arose that threatened the trees. The row was no longer located in an isolated and undeveloped part of campus. The trees flanked John Avenue which ran through the middle of the row and was the main northern entrance into campus.⁵⁶¹ The street extended all the way to the Oval. In addition, a parking lot had been established at the south west corner of the row, behind the Library (now the Social Science Building), and when it was full, cars parked in the row itself.⁵⁶² Cars were often parked right up against trees and on the markers.

On May 8, 1941, Campus Development Committee member T.G. Swearingen brought up the issue of the increasing damage to the row at a meeting.⁵⁶³ Swearingen had a special interest in the preservation of the row as he had been a student at the university during the influenza pandemic and World War I and had personally known some of the men and women honored by the row.⁵⁶⁴ To protect the trees, Swearingen suggested that curbing be installed on either side of John Street, the parking lot behind the Library closed, and that the round-about at the south end of the street be filled in with grass.⁵⁶⁵ In addition, he suggested that guard posts be installed along the length of the row to keep cars away.⁵⁶⁶ It is unclear if any of these measures were undertaken.

By 1943, the United States was involved in World War II and the Campus Development Committee began to discuss options for extending the row to honor potential casualties.⁵⁶⁷ At the time, the purpose of the row was seen as strictly to honor military deaths, and no discussions about its role honoring the victims of the influenza pandemic are evident.⁵⁶⁸ The national failure to acknowledge and/or remember the pandemic is well-documented. The committee proposed the option of extending the row to the north or establishing another memorial elsewhere on campus. The committee later

⁵⁵⁷ Vinal.

⁵⁵⁸ *Charter Day Program*, pamphlet, The University of Montana, February 17, 1927.

⁵⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁶⁰ T.G. Swearingen, Campus Development Committee Meeting Minutes, October 31, 1927.

⁵⁶¹ Maps, Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_map_1946.

⁵⁶² T.G. Swearingen, Campus Development Committee Meeting Minutes, May 8, 1941.

⁵⁶³ Ibid.

⁵⁶⁴ Admissions Committee to Faculty, December 6, 1919.

⁵⁶⁵ T.G. Swearingen, Campus Development Committee Meeting Minutes, May 8, 1941.

⁵⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁶⁷ T.G. Swearingen, Campus Development Committee Meeting Minutes, April 9, 1943.

⁵⁶⁸ Ibid.

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noted that no decision had been reached. To date, no extension has been undertaken although the State Arboretum Committee has discussed the possibility.

The history of the row as a memorial to the victims of influenza is largely unknown today, following the national pattern of failing to remember and/or acknowledge the pandemic. However, the row's memorial associations are still vital and its physical and spatial properties ostensibly intact. The loss of trees and plaques over time leaves some questions as to which individuals were originally honored there and what trees were specifically assigned to them. Buildings have gone up and down around this plot of land and new concrete paths have been laid across it and later removed. Yet, the original closure of John Avenue, the removal of its pavement, and the subsequent landscaping of the area between the rows helped to preserve the original layout of the memorial. Recent attempts at signage and the introduction of elements such as flag poles reaffirm the memorial aspects of the space. For the most part, the row has remained largely untouched out reverence and respect and the need to "keep green the memory of those it honors."⁵⁶⁹

13. THE "M"

The University of Montana "M" was created as a part of a growing movement of solidarity between students on college campuses across the western United States and has become a symbol of the university and the community of Missoula. The "M" is a contributing object to The University of Montana Historic District based on Criterion C. The history of "M" is directly linked to the early history of The University of Montana and integrally tied to its development.

While the current "M" was created in 1968, making it just over forty years old, the idea of the "M" as a symbol on Mount Sentinel and the existence of the object in one form or another began in 1905, over one hundred years ago. When the first hillside "M" was constructed in 1909, there were only 282 students enrolled at the university.⁵⁷⁰ Today more than 14,000 students attend The University of Montana. However, cultural practices and associations surrounding the site have changed little since its inception. The majority of Missoulians have only known the "M" as it exists today and view it as a historic property with integrity.

The "M" is one of the most visible symbols of The University of Montana. Today the "M" is an established recreational destination and a part of the social pattern for students, community members, and visitors alike that uniquely identifies the community. As a fledgling state university, the hillside "M" proclaimed to all who visited for miles around that this was a collegiate town. Although Missoula has grown tremendously since that time, the face of Mount Sentinel and the "M" have changed little.

Hillside letters are primarily a phenomenon of the American West.⁵⁷¹ The treeless, rugged landscape allowed letters to be visible for miles.⁵⁷² Letters can be found in numerous western states including California, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.⁵⁷³ The first hillside letter was apparently a giant "C" made in March of 1905, for the University of California,

⁵⁶⁹ Tschudy

⁵⁷⁰ "Around the Oval," *Montanan*, Winter 2000, www.umt.edu/montanan/w00/oval.html.

⁵⁷¹ Evelyn Corning, *Hillside Letters A to Z: A Guide to Hometown Landmarks* (Missoula: Mountain Press Publishing, 2007) 1.

⁵⁷² Ibid.

⁵⁷³ "Modern Geoglyphs: Hillside Letters," [database online]; available from www.geoglyphs.org; internet, accessed: April 21, 2008.

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Berkeley.⁵⁷⁴ In the decades following the creation of the “C,” numerous letters were constructed by colleges and universities across the west including Montana’s “M.”⁵⁷⁵ At the same time, new schools of agriculture and mining were established at public universities and land grant colleges out west.⁵⁷⁶ These new programs were eager to be a part of the letter tradition and as a result today “A” and “M” are the most common hillside letters.⁵⁷⁷

Montana has 112 hillside letters, more than any other state in the Union.⁵⁷⁸ The University of Montana “M” is the oldest hillside letter in the state and inspired others. Four other colleges and universities in Montana subsequently created hillside letters of their own: Carroll College in Helena, Montana State University in Bozeman, Montana Tech in Butte, and the University of Montana Western in Dillon.⁵⁷⁹ The city of Missoula has more than one hillside letter. A smaller “L,” representing Loyola Sacred Heart High School, is located opposite the “M” on Mount Jumbo. It was also inspired by the “M.”

In 1902, the Northern Pacific Rail Road donated forty acres of land at the foot of Mount Sentinel to the university.⁵⁸⁰ A year later, A.J. Gibson’s Main Hall was completed and work began on a trail leading up the mountain.⁵⁸¹ Photographs taken during the construction of Main Hall show metal fencing quartering off the lower portion of Mount sentinel to mark the boundary of the campus. On March 9, 1904, The University of Montana formally acquired the land above the fence line where the “M” is located today.⁵⁸² Congress granted the lands adjacent to The University of Montana, specifically 480 acres of the south half of the northwest quarter of section 26 in township 13 north of range 19 west of the Montana meridian, for its use.⁵⁸³ The grant expanded the campus from Maurice Avenue to the crest of Mount Sentinel.

The first “M” was built in the fall of 1909, directly below the site of the current “M.”⁵⁸⁴ The “M” of 1909 was small and made of whitewashed rocks.⁵⁸⁵ By 1912, the sophomore class had constructed a new wooden “M” which stood upright and was rigged with \$18 worth of lights.⁵⁸⁶ In 1913 a new and larger “M” made of wood was erected, but the pieces weren’t attached well and they blew off the mountain in a blizzard.⁵⁸⁷

⁵⁷⁴ James J. Parsons, “Hillside Letters in the Western Landscape,” *Landscape*, Vol. 30, No. 1, 1988, 5.

⁵⁷⁵ Corning, 107.

⁵⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁷⁸ “Modern Geoglyphs: Hillside Letters,” [database online]; available from www.geoglyphs.org; internet, accessed: April 21, 2008.

⁵⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁸⁰ Merriam, *The University of Montana: A History*, 8.

⁵⁸¹ *Grizzly Gold: A University of Montana Centennial Portrait* (Helena: Montana Magazine Press, 1992) 22.

⁵⁸² “The United States of America: Mount Sentinel,” copy of certified U.S. patent, 1906, 1.

⁵⁸³ Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana campus_M_Map_1999.

⁵⁸⁴ Parsons, 4.

⁵⁸⁵ Corning, 107.

⁵⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁸⁷ Ibid.

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“M” construction was put on hold for the next year as the forestry students worked on a trail leading up the mountain. On October 22, 1914, the trail reached 620 feet above campus to the site of the now missing “M.”⁵⁸⁸ The completed trail ranged from two to four feet wide, consisted of only two switch backs and could “easily accommodate a horse.”⁵⁸⁹ The trail also provided the public with a vantage point from which to view the growing city of Missoula. In the spring of 1915, the first and perhaps last use of a motorized vehicle to ascend to the “M” occurred on the trail. The student newspaper, the *Kaimin*, reported that on April 30, a Mr. Rummel of the Indian Motorcycle Company, “mounted a new motorcycle and went up Mt. Sentinel on the new forestry trail.”⁵⁹⁰ The trail was said to have a 14% grade and the only help Mr. Rummel had was “going around the switchbacks.”⁵⁹¹ By the summer of 1915, the trail and the “M”’s place on the mountain had become a fixture to the campus and community.

In the fall of 1915, it was decided that a sturdier and larger “M” was needed. Professor Drake, of the Silviculture Department, was asked to organize the effort. Drake wanted the “M” to be large enough to be “seen all over the country” and for it to be made of live trees.⁵⁹² He spent the next few months planning and deciding what kind of trees would be used.⁵⁹³ At some point, Professor Drake’s plan to grow an “M” must have been rejected because by the end of 1915 he was no longer in charge of the project. Assistant Professor of Forestry James H. Bonner and his students took over the construction of the “M” and began by surveying a site roughly thirty feet above the old site, the location where the “M” is today.⁵⁹⁴ Bonner’s “M” was constructed as a build-up letter. An outline of the letter was dug and bucket brigades hauled shale and granite up the mountain to fill in the letter.⁵⁹⁵ Bonner’s “M” measured sixty feet across and was one hundred feet long.

In 1915, after the completion of Professor James H. Bonner’s “M,” the Associated Students of The University of Montana (ASUM) established the Traditions Committee to oversee upkeep of the “M.” Twice a year, the committee organized the freshman class into work groups for maintenance of the “M.” Each fall and spring, men from the freshman class were required to climb Mount Sentinel and complete the painting. Women stayed on campus preparing a mid-day ‘feast’ at the foot of the mountain. The appearance of the “M” was a matter of great school pride and an opportunity for upperclassmen to assert authority over underclassmen.

On April 21, 1915, the *Kaimin* featured a story on the dilapidated state of the “M,” “those who have cast their eyes heavenward on the M no doubt have noticed when the moon sends its silvery rays against the surface of said “M” that luster seems to be gone from the beams...In other words the M doesn’t look as spry and chipper as it should. The freshman will paint the M tomorrow.”⁵⁹⁶

⁵⁸⁸ “Sentinel Trail Lures Many People Despite Weather,” *Kaimin*, Vol. XII, No. 10, November 10, 1914, 1.

⁵⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁹⁰ “Indians on Sentinel,” *Kaimin*, Vol. XIII, No. 10, April 30, 1915, 4.

⁵⁹¹ Ibid.

⁵⁹² “M of Trees to be Built,” *Kaimin*, Vol. XIII, No. 10, April 30, 1915.

⁵⁹³ Ibid.

⁵⁹⁴ Corning, 106.

⁵⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁹⁶ “M” Will Receive Spring Cleaning.” *Kaimin*, Vol. XIII, No. 9, April 23, 1915.

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In 1917, the United States became involved in World War; the Traditions Committee and all school spirit events, like the painting of the “M,” were put on hold at The University of Montana for the next two years. In 1920, the campus returned to full strength; fraternities and sororities flourished; and events such as homecoming and painting the “M” were enthusiastically revived.⁵⁹⁷ By the early 1930s, painting the “M” had become a mandatory event for male members of the freshman class.⁵⁹⁸ The traditions committee continued to oversee the event and enforce student participation. The event usually coincided with the first week of classes, on the Saturday afternoon before formal instruction began.

The tradition of painting the “M” was put on hold again in 1941 as the United States prepared to enter World War II. After 1945, the event was re-established, now coinciding with fall orientation or freshman week.⁵⁹⁹ In the late 1940s, “M” painting was referred to as a “recreational activity” and duties were no longer assigned by gender. In 1946 “M” painting coincided with Green Day, a campus-wide cleanup event.⁶⁰⁰ By the 1950s, football games began to take precedence over “M” painting, but the “M” remained the most public symbol of the university.

In 1953, painting the “M” was no longer a required activity for freshman.⁶⁰¹ The “M” was painted only in the fall and in the late afternoon after a football game.⁶⁰² The new, relaxed “M” schedule lasted for four years. By 1957, painting the “M” was again a mandatory activity for freshman.⁶⁰³ In the early 1960s “M” painting was scheduled to coincide with the start of the fall semester. Freshman arriving at The University of Montana in the fall of 1961 were given beanies by ASUM.⁶⁰⁴ The small hats were intended to inform the freshman of their status on campus. At 9:00 am. on Saturday, September 23, the entire freshman class was required to report to Dornblaser field in beanies and Levis to paint the “M.”⁶⁰⁵ The tradition became more and more about dividing the students than uniting them. In 1964, the event was not required and Spurs and Bear Paws, a service organization for sophomores, oversaw the painting.⁶⁰⁶

By the 1970s, “M” painting was linked to the campus beautification event known as Aber Day. The first Aber Day was held at The University of Montana in 1915. Aber Day was established by University of Montana Professor William “Daddy” Aber.⁶⁰⁷ Professor Aber began teaching Greek and Latin at The University of Montana in 1895 and four years later in 1899, when the University moved to the base of Mount Sentinel, he appointed himself “campus custodian” and set to work arranging the campus grounds.⁶⁰⁸ In 1915, painting of the “M” was not done as part of Aber Day, but the events followed similar schedules. On Aber Day, men were broken up into groups and assigned projects around campus. Women were responsible for feeding them. The day was to be given over to work and the construction of improvements on campus; this was not a day to stroll or ‘hike the “M.”’⁶⁰⁹ Participation in Aber Day was required and

⁵⁹⁷ Cohen, 6.

⁵⁹⁸ *The M Book* (Missoula: Associated Students of the University of Montana, 1929) 5.

⁵⁹⁹ Freshman Week Program,” Montana State University, September 23-29, 1946.

⁶⁰⁰ *The Sentinel* 1948, 42.

⁶⁰¹ Orientation Week Program, Montana State University, 1953.

⁶⁰² Ibid.

⁶⁰³ Ibid., 1957.

⁶⁰⁴ Ibid., 1961.

⁶⁰⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁰⁶ President’s Office Memo to Faculty, re: Aber Day, 1982.

⁶⁰⁷ Ibid

⁶⁰⁸ *The M Book*. ASUM, Missoula, 1935.

⁶⁰⁹ “Aber Day Plans Completed by Committee,” *Kaimin*, vol. xiii, no. 7, April 2, 1915.

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the *Kaimin* printed lists of “cutters” the day after the event. By 1933, after the repeal of prohibition, drinking on Aber Day had become widespread.⁶¹⁰ In the 1940s, the focus of Aber Day became an afternoon kegger held at the Missoula County Fairgrounds.⁶¹¹ In the early 1950s as painting the “M” was growing less significant students attempted to re-establish Aber Day as originally intended, a day of campus beautification without drinking.⁶¹²

These efforts failed and in 1956, Aber Day was cancelled.⁶¹³ By the 1960s, school spirit had begun to lapse and convincing the student body to whitewash rocks as a symbol of campus solidarity was no longer in vogue. The spirit of unity and cooperation under which the first “M” was conceived did not exist in the political and social upheavals of the late 1960s. In 1968, The University of Montana spent \$4,328 to build the 100 x 25’ cement “M” that exists today.⁶¹⁴ In 1972, the tradition of Aber Day was revived by the Spurs and Bear Paws, the same service organization that oversaw the painting of the “M.”⁶¹⁵ Today the University of Montana “M” is overseen by the Advocates, a campus group that assists with orientations and new student services.

In the last half of the 20th century, The University of Montana “M” has come to represent not just collegiate spirit, but it has also become a symbol associated with the decisions and policies of the institution itself sometimes as a place of potent community protest. In the 1950s, for example, students protested fee increases at the university by blowing up a portion of the “M.”⁶¹⁶ The faculty, students, and the community at large publicly condemned the actions of the protesters, arguing that the “M” belonged to no individual nor specific group but to the community as a whole.⁶¹⁷

In the last quarter of the 20th century, the “M” has become a rallying point for a myriad of social causes. It has taken on associations not unlike Missoula’s other hillside symbol, the Peace Sign.⁶¹⁸ Since the days of the counter-culture movement of the late 1960s and 1970s, this large, painted metal sign stood over Waterworks Hill and dominated the view shed of Missoula’s central business district. The “M” has been used by various university and community groups to advertise their events or causes. In the mid-1990s, graduating students in the university’s School of Art covered the “M” and mountain side with enormous colored dots to advertise the annual Bachelor of Fine Arts exhibition. In the same decade, the “M” has been elaborated with additional gigantic letters, once even spelling out the memorable words: “MARRY ME!”

14) JAMES H.T. RYMAN MEMORIAL MALL

The James H.T. Ryman Memorial Mall is the area on The University of Montana campus between Arthur Avenue and Maurice Avenue, encompassing the former 600 block of University Avenue where it intersected with the Oval on axis with the latter and A.J. Gibson’s Main Hall and Mount Sentinel to the east. The historic entrance to the campus once stood at its eastern end. The mall evokes the dimensions, spacing of rows of trees, the length of the lawns, setbacks of

⁶¹⁰ Steve Owens, Aber Day: Past, Present, and Future, 1973, unpublished paper.

⁶¹¹ Ibid.

⁶¹² Ibid.

⁶¹³ President’s Office Memo to Faculty, 1982.

⁶¹⁴ *The Sentinel*, 1968, 78.

⁶¹⁵ President’s Office Memo to Faculty, 1982.

⁶¹⁶ Merriam, 136.

⁶¹⁷ Ibid.

⁶¹⁸ The Peace Sign, which stood on private property, was recently dismantled and there are no plans to rebuild it.

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the buildings, and view shed to the east across the Oval and Main Hall to the “M” on Mount Sentinel. Because the Ryman Memorial Mall is not yet 50 years old, it is noncontributing to the historic district. However, it serves as an important remnant of the early relationship between The University of Montana and the community of Missoula and the gateway to the historic entrance to the campus. The James H.T. Ryman Memorial Mall has a high degree of significance for The University of Montana Historic District and should be reevaluated for listing when it reaches the National Register’s age threshold.

The James H.T. Ryman Memorial Mall was created in honor of a founding member of the university; it is a historic entrance to The University of Montana campus and a significant element in Missoula’s urban grid. When The University of Montana relocated from the old Willard School to its present location on Missoula’s south side in 1898, Maurice Avenue was accessible only by horse.⁶¹⁹ The street served as the western boundary of the campus even as automobiles became the preferred mode of transportation. In 1915, the city trolley line also began a route to campus, stopping at on the corner of University and Maurice, what is now the eastern end of the mall.⁶²⁰

In the university’s early years, the area between Maurice and Arthur Avenues adjacent to the campus, filled in with privately owned homes, including President Oscar J. Craig’s residence designed by A.J. Gibson and located at the southeast corner of Maurice and University avenues. The 600 block of University Avenue also filled in with religious groups and fraternal organizations affiliated with the campus. Early fraternal organizations, such as Kappa Kappa Gamma and Alpha Phi sororities, had their first homes on this block of University Avenue; other fraternal organizations had homes on University Avenue in the first couple of blocks west of Arthur Avenue.⁶²¹ Early photographs reveal that although the mall was not technically a part of the university until the 1950s, it was the main route by which students and visitors entered the campus from the west.⁶²²

In the 1917 Carsley-Gilbert Plan for The University of Montana, the James H.T. Ryman Memorial Mall was still technically the 600 block of University Avenue.⁶²³ The Neo-classical plan called for a median of grass running down the center of the block, starting at Arthur Avenue and terminating at Maurice Avenue.⁶²⁴ On the north and south sides, a large dormitory complex was planned. When the plan was unveiled in 1917, the area surrounding the mall, was not yet owned by the university and comprised primarily of privately owned residences.⁶²⁵ In 1903, a group of university area residents presented the Missoula City Council with a proposal to adopt a “city beautification plan.”⁶²⁶ The plan

⁶¹⁹ Cohen and Miller, 1.

⁶²⁰ Maps, Montana_Missoula_Trolley Route_map_1915

⁶²¹ Maps, Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_Map_1921. The Kappa Kappa Gamma house was located at 630 University Avenue, one house stood between it and the Berry-Tremper house at 600 University Avenue. The Alpha Phi house was located directly behind the Berry-Tremper house at 601 Daly Avenue. Kappa Alpha Theta was at 333 University Avenue from 1921-1949.

⁶²² Historic Photographs, Montana_Missoula_multiple_Ryman Mall_HST_0001

⁶²³ Plans, Montana_missoula_multiple_Campus Plan_1917 and
Montana_missoula_multiple_Campus Plan_Detail_1917

⁶²⁴ Ibid.

⁶²⁵ Business Office to T.G. Swearingen, Re: Suggested Land Acquisitions, memo, August 13, 1938.

⁶²⁶ *Montana Mainstreets Vol. 6: A Guide to Historic Missoula*, 141.

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called for the creation of an eleven-foot wide boulevard on either side of University Avenue.⁶²⁷ Each boulevard was planted with a row of Norway maple trees that would eventually grow and “form a green canopy over the area.”⁶²⁸

By 1938, acquiring ownership of the 600 block of University Avenue and the surrounding land had become a top priority for the university.⁶²⁹ Ownership of the land allowed for the completion of the Carsley-Gilbert Plan and provided space for much-needed residence halls.⁶³⁰ The acquisition of the land was also crucial because it was the direct thoroughfare from Higgins Avenue, Missoula’s principle north-south commercial thoroughfare, to Maurice Avenue, then the western boundary of the campus.

In 1956, the city of Missoula announced plans for the construction of the Madison Street Bridge over the Clark Fork River, to the north of campus.⁶³¹ The proposed bridge would connect to the north end of Maurice Avenue and create a more direct route to the campus. University President Carl McFarland expressed concern that the new route would be disrupt the university environment and that the two main arteries through the campus, the north-south Maurice Avenue and the east-west University Avenue, would be overrun with traffic.⁶³² In response to the city’s decision, McFarland permanently closed Maurice Avenue to traffic from the intersection of Connell to Keith Avenues. The closure eliminated access to the Oval from the north and south by car and left the 600 block of University Avenue the only open road into the center of campus or the Oval from the west.

By the early 1960s the majority of student fraternal organizations had moved out of the 600 block of University Avenue and the university had completed construction of the Lodge (now the Emma B. Lommasson Center). The area between Maurice and Arthur Avenues was fully integrated into the fabric of campus. In 1965, as a part of the campus development plan, a new entryway for the university was planned for the corner of Arthur and University Avenues.⁶³³ The entryway plan included the creation of a mall, “in the area presently comprising the street and walks on the 600 block of University Avenue.”⁶³⁴ The plan for the mall included the creation of stone structure depicting the university name and motto. Construction of the mall cost \$7,500 and was paid for with the remaining balance of the Ryman Fund.

James Henry Tremper Ryman, a member of the local executive committee who helped the State Board of Education establish the university, created the Ryman Fund.⁶³⁵ Ryman was a banker in Missoula and served as president of the executive committee until 1923.⁶³⁶ He died May 31, 1926, and left \$37,662.98 to the university.⁶³⁷ Ryman intended for the money to be used in the construction of a new campus building, such as a new library, but as construction cost

⁶²⁷ Ibid.

⁶²⁸ Ibid.

⁶²⁹ J.C. Carlington to George Simmons, letter, March 14, 1938.

⁶³⁰ Ibid.

⁶³¹ Carl McFarland to City Commissioner, Missoula, letter, February 6, 1956.

⁶³² Ibid.

⁶³³ Item 194-105, “Authorization to Use Ryman Bequest Funds to Develop University Entryway and Mall, Montana State University,” State Board of Education, April 12, 1965.

⁶³⁴ Ibid.

⁶³⁵ *The Twelfth Register of The University of Montana, Missoula 1906-1907* (Missoula: Missoulia Publishing Co., 1908) 5.

⁶³⁶ J.B. Speer to Carl McFarland, letter, December 5, 1955

⁶³⁷ Item 194-105.

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had risen substantially, it became apparent to university officials that the gift was not large enough to finance the construction an entire structure.⁶³⁸ The funds were untouched until the 1950s when the university used a portion of the money to purchase some property from the Prescott family and the remainder to create the mall.⁶³⁹ In honor of Ryman's donation, the State Board of Education decreed that a plaque bearing his name be displayed in the mall.⁶⁴⁰

In 1969, the administration permanently closed University Avenue between Arthur and Maurice Avenues to traffic and began construction of the mall.⁶⁴¹ The mall was repaved with brick that had been recycled from Missoula's central business district.⁶⁴² Today the James H.T. Ryman Memorial Mall is still defined by the twin rows of trees that once flanked the 600 block of University Avenue. It has retained the overall proportions and view shed of the old city street. Only one structure, the Berry-Tremper House located on the northwest corner of the mall, evokes the residential homes that once lined the street. James H.T. Ryman Memorial Mall is a remnant of the early relationship that existed between The University of Montana and the community of Missoula.

Final summary ?

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⁶³⁸ Ibid.

⁶³⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁶⁴¹ H.G. Merriam, *The University of Montana: A History*, 180.

⁶⁴² Ibid.

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HISTORIC PUBLICATIONS

Publication .1

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Publication .2

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Publication .3

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Publication .4

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Publication .5

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Publication .6

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Publication .7

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Publication .8

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Publication .9

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Publication .10

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Publication .11

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Publication .12

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Publication .13

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Publication .14

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Publication .15

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Publication .16

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Publication .17

"Women's Center, Montana State University." Dedication Ceremony Invitation, September 23, n.d. Inside. Collection: University of Montana Histories Collection, Mss 605 Box 1; Folder 7; Buildings and Grounds 1929-1956. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Publication .18

Photo of Field House interior from *Careers in Music*, School of Music, Montana State University, Missoula, MT, 1955, page 9. Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900's-1990's, Series XV; Departments and Schools; Box 37; Folder; Music 1950-1959. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Publication .19

Program cover from, "Formal Opening: Field House Indiana vs. Montana." Montana State University, December 18, 1953. Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900's-1990's, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 98; Folder; Field House Ground Breaking and Dedication. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Publication .20

Hightower and Lubrect Construction Co. Advertisement from, "Formal Opening: Field House Indiana vs. Montana." Montana State University, December 18, 1953, page 5. Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900's-1990's, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 98; Folder; Field House Ground Breaking and Dedication. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

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Publication .21

“Began to take Shape,” from, “Formal Opening: Field House Indiana vs. Montana.” Montana State University, December 18, 1953, page 6. Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents’ Records 1900’s-1990’s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 98; Folder; Field House Ground Breaking and Dedication. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Publication .22

Welch Planing Mill. Advertisement from, “Formal Opening: Field House Indiana vs. Montana.” Montana State University, December 18, 1953, page 8. Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents’ Records 1900’s-1990’s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 98; Folder; Field House Ground Breaking and Dedication. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Publication .23

Photo from, “Record Breaking Timber Arches,” *Architectural Forum*, February 1955, page 159. Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents’ Records 1900’s-1990’s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 97; Folder; Field House General 1952-1957. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Publication .24

Photo of arches being set in place for construction of Lodge from “Timber Arches, Beams and Siding Give ‘Relaxed Look’ to Student Union Building at Montana State University,” *TIM-Press*, Vol. 5, No.8, August 1955, page 5. Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents’ Records 1900’s-1990’s, Series XV; Departments; Box 103; File; Lodge General, Clippings and Releases. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Publication .25

Photo of MSU Food Service Building Exterior, from “This Kitchen Has a Future,” by Lendal Kotschevar, *College and Business*, Vol. 19, No. 1, July 1955, page 45. Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents’ Records 1900’s-1990’s, Series XV; Departments; Box 103; File; Lodge General, Clippings and Releases. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Publication .26

Photo of Lodge from *Residence Halls and Food Services: Information to New Students for the 1957-1958 Term*. Montana State University, Missoula, MT. Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents’ Records 1900’s-1990’s, Series IX; Student Services; Box 90; Folder; Food Service General 1957. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Publication .27

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Photo of exterior of Lodge from "Timber Arches, Beams and Siding Give 'Relaxed Look' to Student Union Building at Montana State University," *TIM-Press*, Vol. 5, No.8, August 1955, page 5. Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900's-1990's, Series XV; Departments; Box 103; File; Lodge General, Clippings and Releases. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Publication .28

Photo of Lodge and dining from *Residence Halls and Food Services 1958-1959*. Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900's-1990's, Series IX; Student Services; Box 90; Folder; Food Service General 1957. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Publication .29

Photo of the Lodge "Grill," in the Lodge from "Sleek Design in Mountain Setting," *Institutions Magazine*, March 1956, page 106. Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900's-1990's, Series XV; Departments; Box 103; File; Lodge General, Clippings and Releases. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Publication .30

Photo of the Yellowstone Room, second floor, Lodge from "Sleek Design in Mountain Setting," *Institutions Magazine*, March 1956, page 106. Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900's-1990's, Series XV; Departments; Box 103; File; Lodge General, Clippings and Releases. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Publication .31

Photo of second floor lobby off the ballroom, Lodge from "Timber Arches, Beams and Siding Give 'Relaxed Look' to Student Union Building at Montana State University," *TIM-Press*, Vol. 5, No.8, August 1955, page 5. Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900's-1990's, Series XV; Departments; Box 103; File; Lodge General, Clippings and Releases. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Publication .32

Photo of main dining room, Lodge from "Timber Arches, Beams and Siding Give 'Relaxed Look' to Student Union Building at Montana State University," *TIM-Press*, Vol. 5, No.8, August 1955, page 5. Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900's-1990's, Series XV; Departments; Box 103; File; Lodge General, Clippings and Releases. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Publication .33

Photo of the second floor Cascade Room, Lodge from "Sleek Design in Mountain Setting," *Institutions Magazine*, March 1956, page 106. Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900's-1990's, Series XV;

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Departments; Box 103; File; Lodge General, Clippings and Releases. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Publication .34

The Health Center on the MSU Campus. University of Montana. Advertisement. 1961. Collection: Department of Home Economics Records 1921-1988, Record Group # 29, Box # 0S7 Scrapbook; *A Quick Glance at Montana State University*, page 2. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Publication .35

Photo of pool interior from "The matchless abundance of year 'round recreation." University of Montana. Advertisement. 1961. Collection: Department of Home Economics Records 1921-1988, Record Group # 29, Box # 0S7 Scrapbook; *A Quick Glance at Montana State University*, page 7. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

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PLANS AND PROJECTIONS

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- Montana_Missoula_multiple_Campus Plan_1917, George H. Carsley and Cass Gilbert, 1917, Record Group 039, Accession Number ACC 2004-18, unprocessed, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.
- Montana_Missoula_multiple_Campus Plan_Detail_1917, George H. Carsley and Cass Gilbert, 1917, Record Group 039, Accession Number ACC 2004-18, unprocessed, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.
- Montana_Missoula_multiple_Campus Plan_N.D., John Paul Jones, n.d., Record Group 001; Office of the President's Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 95; File Campus Plan, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.
- Montana_Missoula_multiple_Campus Plan_1946, John Paul Jones, 1946, Record Group 001; Office of the President's Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 95; File Campus Plan, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.
- Montana_Missoula_multiple_Campus Plan_Key_1946, John Paul Jones, 1946, Record Group 001; Office of the President's Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 95; File Campus Plan, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.
- Montana_Missoula_multiple_Campus Plan_Womens Residence_1946, John Paul Jones, 1946, Record Group 001; Office of the President's Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 95; File Campus Plan, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.
- Montana_Missoula_multiple_Campus Plan_Mens Residence_1946, John Paul Jones, 1946, Record Group 001; Office of the President's Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 95; File Campus Plan, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.
- Montana_Missoula_multiple_Campus Plan_Liberal Arts_1946, John Paul Jones, 1946, Record Group 001; Office of the President's Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 95; File Campus Plan, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.
- Montana_Missoula_multiple_Campus Plan_Playing Fields_1946, John Paul Jones, 1946, Record Group 001; Office of the President's Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 95; File Campus Plan, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.
- Montana_Missoula_Education_Projection, Projection from "Business and Education Combined," College and University Business, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1949, By T.G. Swearingen, Collection Number Mss 605 University of Montana Histories Collection, Box 1; File 7; Buildings and Grounds 1929-1956, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

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Montana_Missoula_Education_Plot Plan, Fred A. Brinkman, 1950, Building Number 016, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Education_Elevation_North and South, Fred A. Brinkman, 1950, Building Number 016, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Education_Elevation_East and West, Fred A. Brinkman, 1950, Building Number 016, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Education_Elevation_Revision_North, John Paul Jones, 1947, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 97; File; Business Administration 1945-1962, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Education_Floor Plans_First, Second and Third Plan from "Business and Education Combined," T.G. Swearingen, College and University Business, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1949, Collection Number Mss 605 University of Montana Histories Collection, Box 1; File 7; Buildings and Grounds 1929-1956, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Education_Detail, Fred A. Brinkman, 1950, Building Number 016, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Education_Addition_Plot Plan, Fred A. Brinkman, 1950, Building Number 016, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Greenhouse_Projection, Drawing of southwest and southeast elevations, Fox and Ballas, 1943, I.D. Number 002307; Building Number 017, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Greenhouse_Plot Plan, Fox and Ballas, 1943, I.D. Number 002307; Building Number 017, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Greenhouse_Foundation Plan, Fox and Ballas, 1943, I.D. Number 002307; Building Number 017, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Greenhouse_Elevation_North and South, Fox and Ballas, 1943, I.D. Number 002307; Building Number 017, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Greenhouse_Elevation_East and West, Fox and Ballas, 1943, I.D. Number 002307; Building Number 017, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

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Montana_Missoula_Greenhouse_Floor Plans, A.R. Santoire, August 8, 1947, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 99; File; Forestry Greenhouse 1946-1962, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Craig Hall_Projection_0001, Drawing of east elevation, Fred A. Brinkman, 1951, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 102; File; Plans and Drawings, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Craig Hall_Projection_0002, Drawing of entrance, Fred A. Brinkman, April 11, 1953, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 102; File; Craig Extension 1-Plans, Planning and Groundbreaking, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Craig_Duniway_Projection, Drawing from north of Craig, Extension I, Duniway and Elrod Hall, Fred A. Brinkman, 1955, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 102; File; Craig Extension 2 (Duniway) Plans, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Craig Hall_Plot Plan, Fred A. Brinkman, 1951, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 102; File; Plans and Drawings, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Craig Hall_Elevation_North and South, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1955, Building Number 104, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Craig Hall_Elevation_Lounge_East, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1955, Building Number 104, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Craig Hall_Elevation_East, Scheme #2, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, April 11, 1953, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 102; File; Craig Extension 1-Plans, Planning and Groundbreaking, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Craig Hall_Elevation_West, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1955, Building Number 104, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Craig Hall_Elevation_Proposed Extension, Scheme #2, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, May 26, 1953, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV;

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Departments; Box 102; File; Craig Extension 1-Plans, Planning and Groundbreaking, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Craig Hall_Floor Plans_ Basement, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1951, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 102; File; Plans and Drawings, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Craig Hall_Floor Plans_ First, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1951, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 102; File; Plans and Drawings, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Craig Hall_Floor Plans_ Second and Third, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1951, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 102; File; Plans and Drawings, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Craig Hall_Addition 1_ Plot Plan, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1955, Building Number 104, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Duniway Hall_Plot Plan, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1955. Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 102; File; Craig Extension 2 Plans, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Duniway Hall_Elevation_North, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1956, I.D. Number 000493; Building Number 105, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Duniway Hall_Elevation_East, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1956, I.D. Number 000493; Building Number 105, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Duniway Hall_Elevation_West, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1956, I.D. Number 000493; Building Number 105, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Duniway Hall_Floor Plans_ Basement, First and Second, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1955, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 102; File; Craig Extension 2 (Duniway) Plans, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

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Montana_Missoula_North Corbin Hall_Projection, Drawing of east elevation, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1955, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 102; File; Craig Extension 2 (Duniway) Plans, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_North Corbin Hall_Plot Plan, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1955, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 102; File; Craig Extension 2 (Duniway) Plans, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_North Corbin Hall_Elevation _East and West, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1955, I.D. Number 000492; Building Number 105, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_North Corbin Hall_Floor Plans_ Basement, First and Second, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1955, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 102; File; Craig Extension 2 (Duniway) Plans, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Projection_0001, Drawing of north and west elevations; building faces Maurice Avenue, Walter Hinick, 1953, I.D. Number 000238; Building Number 020, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Projection_0002, Drawing of north, south, east and west elevations; building faces Maurice Avenue, Walter Hinick, 1953, I.D. Number 000238; Building Number 020, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Plot Plan, Walter Hinick, 1953, I.D. Number 000238; Building Number 020, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Elevation_North_Classroom, Walter Hinick, 1953, I.D. Number 000238; Building Number 020, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Elevation_North_Education and Office Wing, Liberal Arts Building renovation, H.E. Kirkemo, September 7, 1960, Collection Number Mss 020 Guide to the Gibson, Kirkemo and Bakke Architectural Drawings, Series XXVII; Missoula, Montana; Building Number 273; Liberal Arts Building, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Elevation_South_Education and Office Wing, Liberal Arts Building renovation, H.E. Kirkemo, September 7, 1960, Collection Number Mss 020 Guide to the Gibson, Kirkemo and Bakke Architectural Drawings, Series XXVII; Missoula, Montana; Building Number 273; Liberal Arts Building, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

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Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Elevation_East_Education Wing, Liberal Arts Building renovation, H.E. Kirkemo, September 7, 1960, Collection Number Mss 020 Guide to the Gibson, Kirkemo and Bakke Architectural Drawings, Series XXVII; Missoula, Montana; Building Number 273; Liberal Arts Building, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Elevation_East_Office Wing, Liberal Arts Building renovation, H.E. Kirkemo, September 7, 1960, Collection Number Mss 020 Guide to the Gibson, Kirkemo and Bakke Architectural Drawings, Series XXVII; Missoula, Montana; Building Number 273; Liberal Arts Building, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Elevation_West_Education Wing, Liberal Arts Building renovation, H.E. Kirkemo, September 7, 1960, Collection Number Mss 020 Guide to the Gibson, Kirkemo and Bakke Architectural Drawings, Series XXVII; Missoula, Montana; Building Number 273; Liberal Arts Building, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Elevation_West_Office Wing, Liberal Arts Building renovation, H.E. Kirkemo, September 7, 1960, Collection Number Mss 020 Guide to the Gibson, Kirkemo and Bakke Architectural Drawings, Series XXVII; Missoula, Montana; Building Number 273; Liberal Arts Building, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Floor Plans_Basement, T.G. Swearingen, 1952, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 100; File; Liberal Arts Building, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Floor Plans_First, T.G. Swearingen, 1952, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 100; File; Liberal Arts Building, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Floor Plans_Second, T.G. Swearingen, 1952, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 100; File; Liberal Arts Building, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Floor Plans_Third and Fourth, T.G. Swearingen, 1952, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 100; File; Liberal Arts Building, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Plot Plan_Addition, Liberal Arts Building renovation, H.E. Kirkemo, September 7, 1960, Collection Number Mss 020 Guide to the Gibson, Kirkemo and Bakke Architectural Drawings, Series XXVII; Missoula, Montana; Building Number 273; Liberal Arts Building, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

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Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Detail, Rudy Autio, 1953, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 100; File; Liberal Arts Building, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Liberal Arts_Detail_Coping, Liberal Arts Building renovation, H.E. Kirkemo, September 7, 1960, Collection Number Mss 020 Guide to the Gibson, Kirkemo and Bakke Architectural Drawings, Series XXVII; Missoula, Montana; Building Number 273; Liberal Arts Building, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Music_Plot Plan, William J. Fox Jr., 1953, Building Number 018, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Music_Site Plan, William J. Fox Jr., 1953, Building Number 018, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Music_Landscaping Plan, "A Plan for Landscape Development," Music Hall, University of Montana, July 1953, TSM Lease, Landscape Architect, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 95; File; Landscaping, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Music_Landscaping Plan_Detail, "A Plan for Landscape Development," Music Hall, University of Montana, July 1953, TSM Lease, Landscape Architect, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 95; File; Landscaping, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Music_Elevation_East, North and South, William J. Fox Jr., 1953, Building Number 108, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Music_Elevation_West, William J. Fox Jr., 1953, Building Number 108, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Music_Floor Plans_First, Plans from "Ultra Modern Building For School of Music To Be Started on MSU Campus," *Missoulain*, January 13, 1952, Collection Number Mss 605 University of Montana Histories Collection, Box 1; File 7; Buildings and Grounds 1929-1956, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_McGill_Plot Plan, Gehres D. Weed, 1953, I.D. Number 000247; Building Number 021, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

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Montana_Missoula_McGill_Elevation_West, North and South, Gehres D. Weed, 1953, I.D. Number 000247;
Building Number 021, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_McGill_Elevation_East, Gehres D. Weed, 1953, I.D. Number 000247; Building Number 021,
Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_McGill_Floor Plans _First, Plan from "The New Women's Center," Department of Physical
Education for Women Newsletter, Winter 1953, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-
1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 34; File; Health and Physical Education 1948-1959, Archives and
Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_McGill_Floor Plans _Second, Plan from "Home Economics and Phy Ed Under One Roof," Pacific
Architect and Builder, September 1955, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s,
Series XV; Departments; Box 101; File; Women's Center 1948-1969, Archives and Special Collections,
Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Field House_Projection_0001, Fred A. Brinkman, September 22, 1953, Record Group 001
Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 98; File; Field House Plans,
Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Field House_Projection_0002, Fred A. Brinkman, September 22, 1953, Record Group 001
Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 98; File; Field House Plans,
Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Field House_Projection_0003, Fred A. Brinkman, September 22, 1953, Record Group 001
Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 98; File; Field House Plans,
Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Field House_Projection_0004, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, September 22, 1953,
Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 98; File;
Field House Plans, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of
Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Field House_Projection_0005, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, August 15, 1953, Record
Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 98; File; Field
House Construction, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of
Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Field House_Projection_0006, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, August 15, 1953, Record
Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 98; File; Field

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Missoula County, Montana

Name of Property

County and State

House Construction, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Field House_Plot Plan, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1952, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant, Box 98; File; Field House Plans, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Field House_Elevations_South, West and North-West End, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1952, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 98; File; Field House Plans, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Field House_Floor Plans_First, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1952, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 98; File; Field House Plans, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Field House_Floor Plans_Second, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1952, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 98; File; Field House Plans, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Field House_Floor Plans_Balcony, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1952, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 98; File; Field House Plans, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Lommasson_Projection Scheme #2, Drawing of Food Service north and east elevation, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, May 26, 1953, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 102; File; Craig Extension 1-Plans, Planning and Groundbreaking, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Lommasson_Plot Plan, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1955, Building Number 090, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Lommasson_Elevation_North, South and West, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1954, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 104; File; Lodge Extension-Construction Lodge, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Lommasson_Elevation_East, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1955, Building Number 090, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Missoula County, Montana

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Montana_Missoula_Lommasson_Food Service_Elevation_North and South, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1955, Building Number 090, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Lommasson_Student Union_Elevation_North and South, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1955, Building Number 090, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Lommasson_Floor Plans_First, Plans from, "This Kitchen Has a Future," by Lendal H. Kotschevar, College and University Business, Vol. 19, No. 1, July 1955, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 103; File; Lodge, General Clippings and Releases, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Lommasson_Floor Plans_Second, Plans from, "This Kitchen Has a Future," by Lendal H. Kotschevar, College and University Business, Vol. 19, No. 1, July 1955, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 103; File; Lodge, General Clippings and Releases, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Lommasson_Addition_Projection Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1956, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 104; File; Lodge Extension-Construction Lodge, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Lommasson_Addition_Plot Plan, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1956, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 104; File; Lodge Extension-Construction Lodge, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Lommasson_Addition_Food Service_Elevation_North, South and West, Fred A. Brinkman and Percy H. Lenon, 1956, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900s-1990s, Series XV; Departments; Box 104; File; Lodge Extension-Construction Lodge, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Curry Health Center_Plot Plan, Gehres D. Weed, 1956, I.D. Number 00029; Building Number 022, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Curry Health Center_Elevation_North, Gehres D. Weed, 1956, I.D. Number 00029; Building Number 022, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

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Montana_Missoula_Curry Health Center_Elevation_South, Gehres D. Weed, 1956, I.D. Number 00029; Building Number 022, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Curry Health Center_Elevation_East, Gehres D. Weed, 1956, I.D. Number 00029; Building Number 022, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Curry Health Center_Elevation_West, Gehres D. Weed, 1956, I.D. Number 00029; Building Number 022, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Pool_Plot Plan, Witwer and Price. 1957, I.D. Number 000272; Building Number 026, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Pool_Elevation_North, Witwer and Price. 1957, I.D. Number 000272; Building Number 026, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Pool_Elevation_South, Witwer and Price. 1957, I.D. Number 000272; Building Number 026, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Pool_Elevation_East, Witwer and Price. 1957, I.D. Number 000272; Building Number 026, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Pool_Floor Plans, Witwer and Price. 1957, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 96; File; Swimming Pool, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Pool and Rink_Floor Plans, Witwer and Price. 1957, Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents Records 1900s-1990s, Series XVII; Physical Plant; Box 96; File; Swimming Pool, Archives and Special Collections, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Berry-Tremper_Floor Plans_First, Architect unknown, 1972, I.D. Number 000341; Building Number 036, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Montana_Missoula_Berry-Tremper_Floor Plans_Second and Basement, Architect unknown, 1972, I.D. Number 000341; Building Number 036, Physical Plant, Planning and Construction, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)

☒ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Missoula County, Montana

Name of Property

County and State

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

☒ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: The University of Montana

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 24MO471

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ?
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

1	12	272228	5193834	7	12	272348	5194284
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	12	272158	5193830	8	12	272235	5194285
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	12	272166	5193999	9	12	272234	5194343
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
4	12	272279	5193996	10	12	272363	5194348
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5	12	272360	5194161	11	12	272361	5194272
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
6	12	272343	5194158	12	12	272670	5194243
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary increase of The University of Montana Historic District begins at the northwest corner of Craig and Duniway Halls, runs west to the southeast corner of McLeod and Arthur Avenues, runs north along the eastern sidewalk of Arthur Avenue; turns east behind the Berry-Tremper House continuing along the sidewalk behind Knowles Hall until it meets the original district boundary behind Turner Hall. The next area of expansion begins at the southwestern corner of Connell and Maurice Avenues, continuing north along the western sidewalk of Maurice Avenue until it reaches the northwest corner of Eddy and Maurice Avenues; there it turns west along the northern sidewalk of Maurice Avenue, turning north and then east to encircle the Curry Health Center. The boundary then crosses Maurice

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Missoula County, Montana

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Avenue and runs south along the eastern sidewalk turning east at the southeast corner of Maurice and Eddy Avenues. From this corner it runs east along the southern sidewalk of Eddy Avenue until it joins the original district boundary at the southern entrance to the Art Annex/Pool Building. As with the original district, are of expansion is likewise located in T13N, R19W, the eastern portion of Section 27 and the western portion of Section 26.

Boundary Justification

The boundary increase of The University of Montana Historic District is drawn to include two areas that were not included in the original nomination of 1992. Those two areas in general are the 600 block of University Avenue, an important area of expansion for The University of Montana called for as early as the Carsley-Gilbert Plan of 1917 and realized in the decade after World War II. This area, to the west of the original campus, replaced Missoula's once residential street with student services and a dormitory. The second area of campus expansion in the post-World War II period was to the north along the southern side of the 700 block of Eddy Avenue. The boundary increase incorporates 10 buildings that date from the post-World War II building campaign (1950-1962). It also covers significant resources that were not included in the original nomination: the Berry-Tremper House (1918), the Memorial Row (1919), and the "M" (1909). The boundary increase is contiguous with the original historic district to create a more coherent explanation of the architectural development of the campus in the 20th century. Please note that two buildings in the northeast quadrant of the campus that date from the post-World War II building campaign, the Art Annex/Pool Building (originally the Ice Skating Rink and Pool) and the Adams Center (originally the Field House), have lost their integrity, are ineligible, and thus excluded from the boundary increase. One building within the expanded boundary, Knowles Hall (1963), is also ineligible because of its age. Additionally, seven recent buildings, Don Anderson Hall (2008), Davidson Honors College (1996), Fine Arts Building Addition (199?) James E. Todd Building (1998), North Underground Lecture Hall (1999), Skaggs Building Addition Phase II (2000), and the Payne Native American Center (2010), are contemporary additions within the historic district and are thus noncontributing.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Hipólito Rafael Chacón and Carlie Magill

organization The University of Montana

date January 28, 2010

street & number 32 Campus Circle

telephone 406-243-2735

city or town Missoula

state MT

zip code 59812

e-mail hrafael.chacon@umontana.edu

carlie.magill@umontana.edu

Additional Documentation

- **Maps:** **USGS map**

Sketch map (see attached DVD)

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:**

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

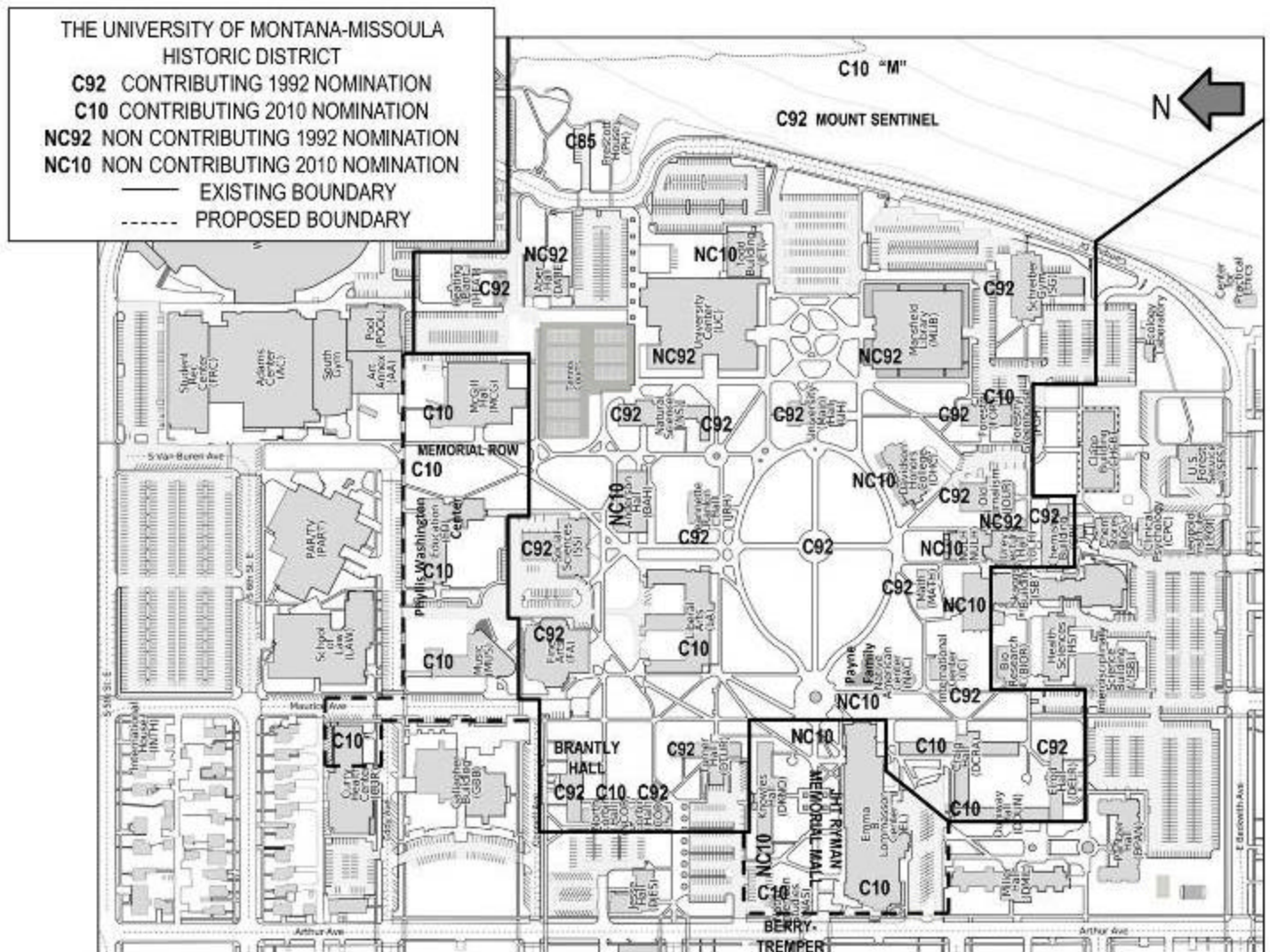
Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

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Additional Documentation

- Sketch map



The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

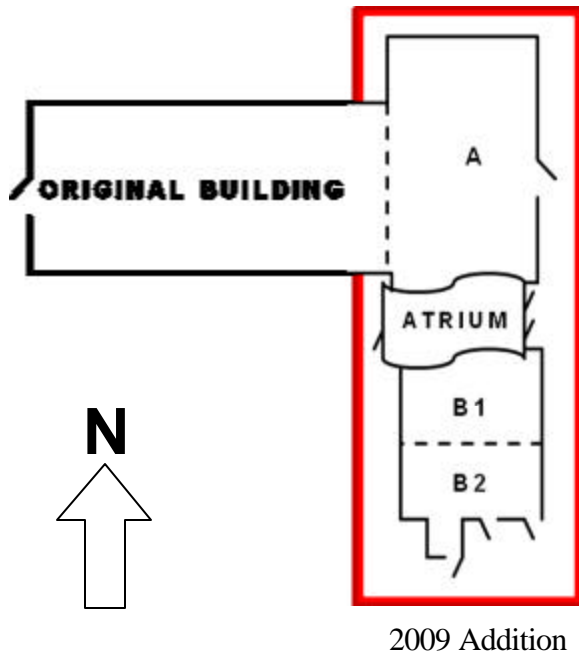
Missoula County, Montana

County and State

Additional Documentation

- **Diagrams**

Education Building, Diagram 1



Education Building, Diagram 2



Education Building, Diagram 3



Education Building, Diagram 4



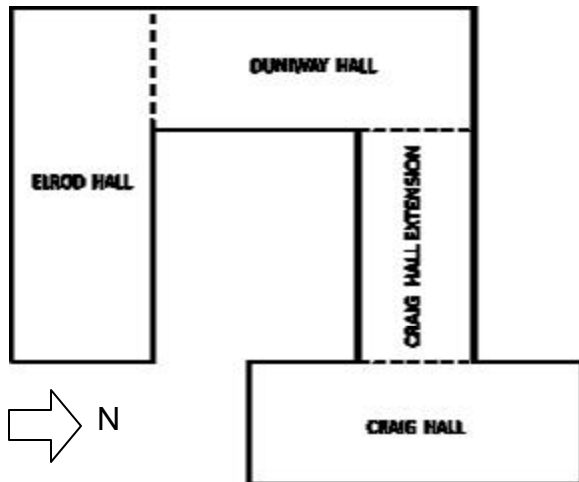
The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

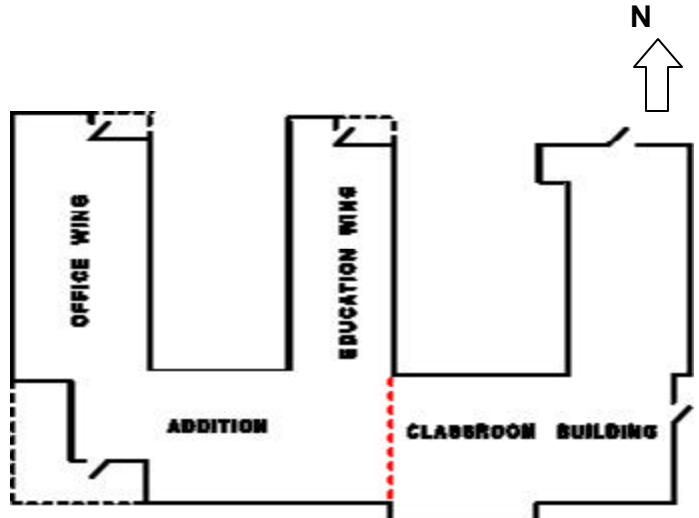
Missoula County, Montana

County and State

Duniway Hall, Diagram 1



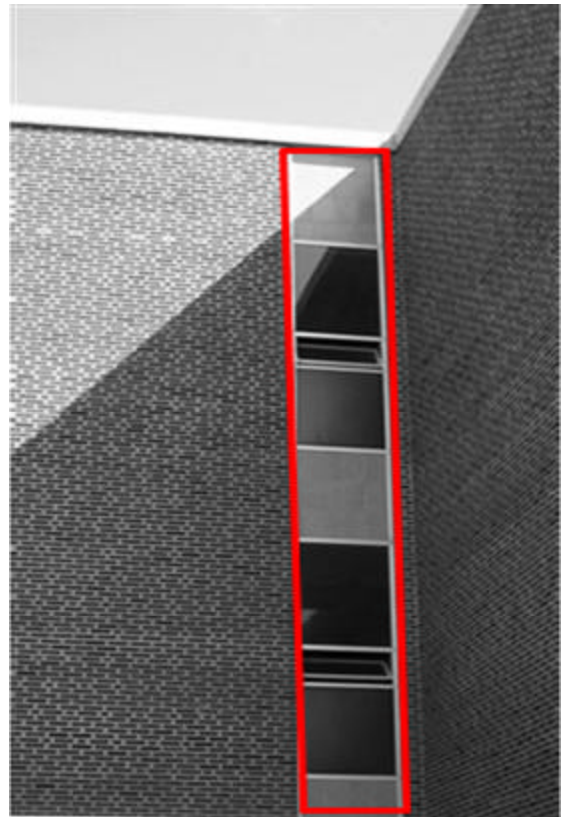
Liberal Arts Building, Diagram 1



Liberal Arts Building, Diagram 2



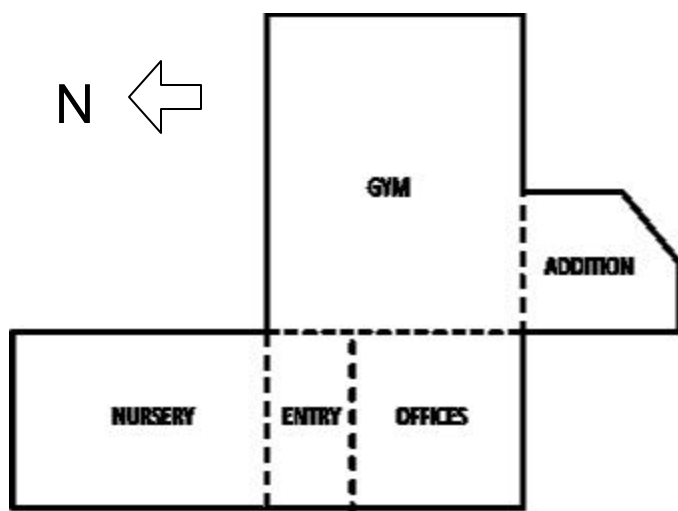
Liberal Arts Building, Diagram 3



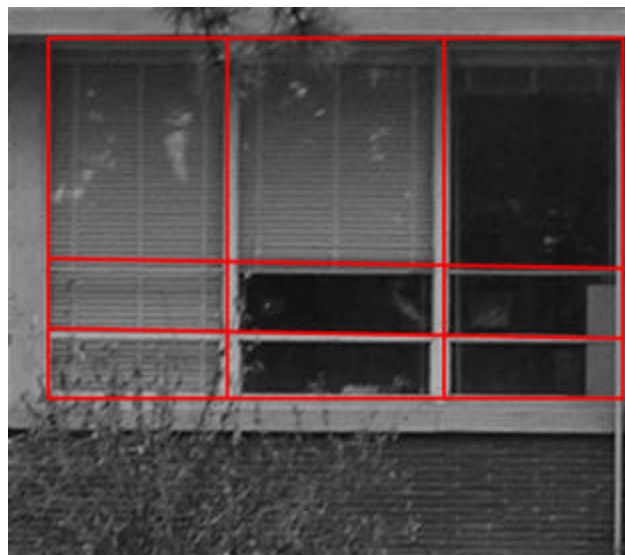
The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

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McGill Hall, Diagram 1



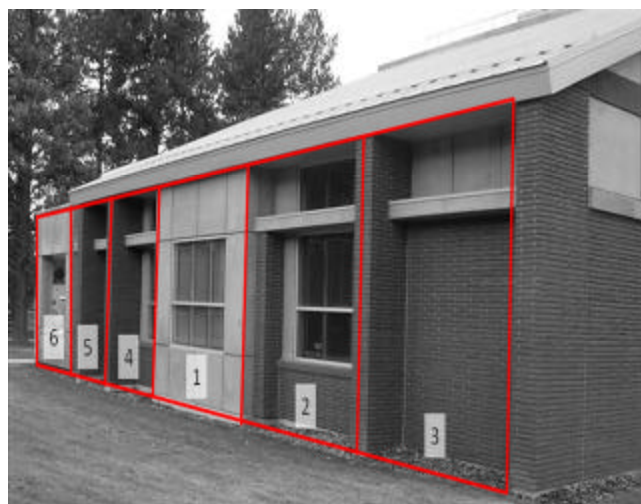
McGill Hall, Diagram 2



McGill Hall, Diagram 3



McGill Hall, Diagram 4



The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

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Emma B. Lommasson Center, Diagram 1



Emma B. Lommasson Center, Diagram 2



Emma B. Lommasson Center, Diagram 3



Emma B Lommasson Center, Diagram 4



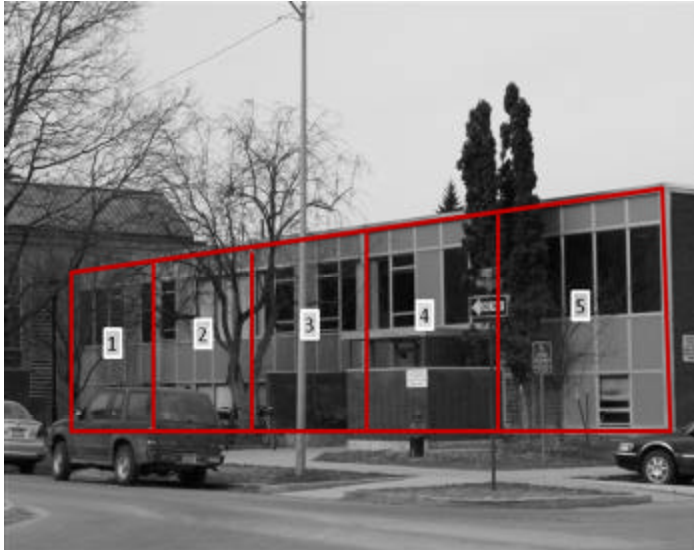
The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

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Curry Health Center, Diagram 1



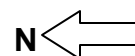
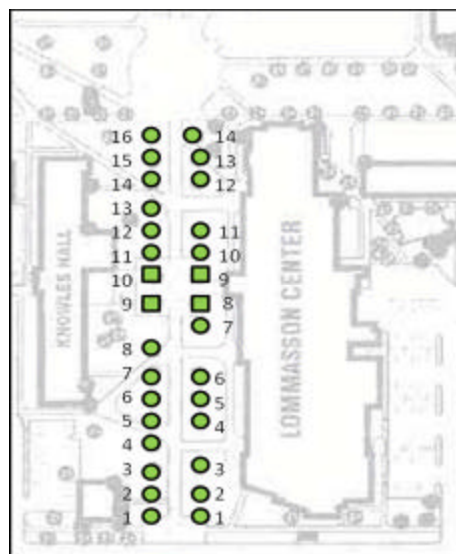
Curry Health Center, Diagram 2



Curry Health Center, Diagram 3



Ryman Mall, Diagram 1



The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

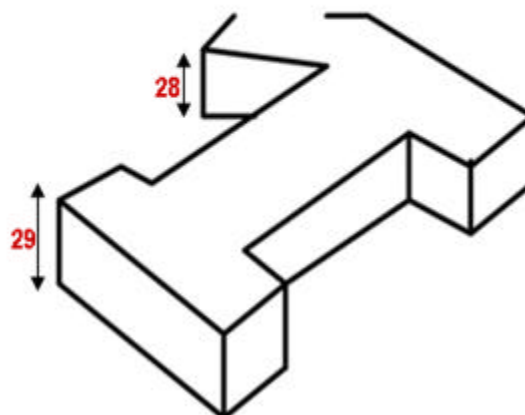
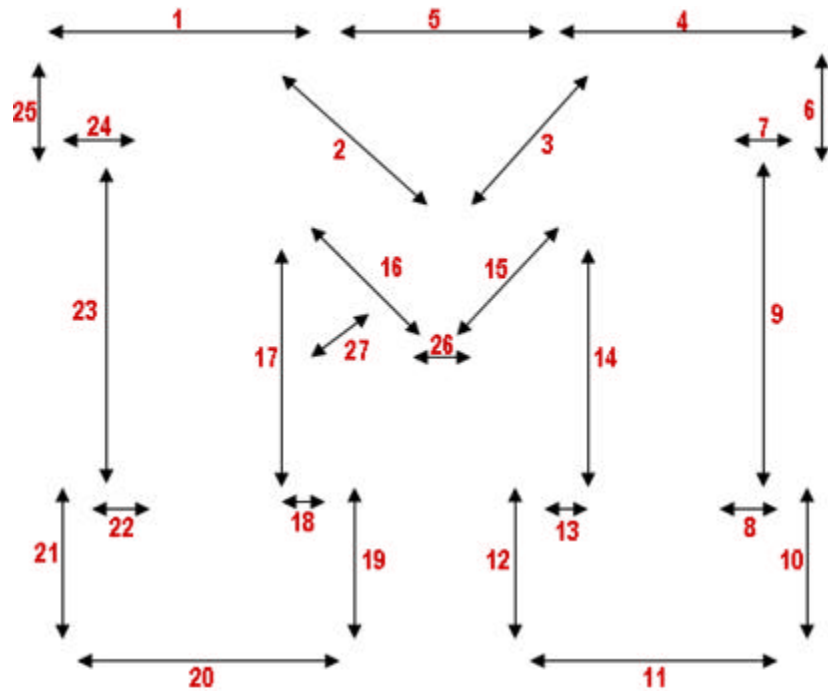
Missoula County, Montana

Name of Property

County and State

The "M", Diagram 1

SEGMENT	DISTANCE
1	24' 2"
2	66'
3	69' 1"
4	23'
5	64'
6	19' 10"
7	7' 5"
8	6' 8"
9	85' 8"
10	19' 5"
11	29' 9"
12	19' 5"
13	6' 5"
14	64' 5"
15	69'
16	66' 6"
17	63' 4"
18	7' 6"
19	20' 2"
20	29' 7"
21	19' 2"
22	6' 11"
23	87' 2"
24	7' 3"
25	20'
26	12'
27	1' 3"
28	8' 6"
29	9'



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Name of Property

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County and State

Additional Documentation

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of the Property: University of Montana (Boundary Increase)

City or Vicinity: Missoula

County: **State:** Missoula County, Montana

Photographer: **Date:**

Description of Photograph(s) and Number:

1 of __:



Photographer: Rollin H. McKay, 1950.

Aerial view from west looking east over campus towards Mount Sentinel, 1950.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_HST_0001

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Missoula County, Montana

Name of Property

County and State

Collection: Rollin H. McKay Photographs 1880-1965, Mss 249, Image Number: 94-286, Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.
Historic Photo 1 of 25

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Rollin H. McKay, 1950.

Aerial view from west looking east over campus towards Mount Sentinel, 1950.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_HST_0002

Collection: Rollin H. McKay Photographs 1880-1965, Mss 249, Image Number: 94-291, Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 2 of 25

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Stan Healy, 1950.

View from Mount Sentinel looking back at University of Montana campus, near Schriber Gym, post 1950.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_HST_0003

Collection: Stan Healy Photographs 1891-1971, Mss 430, Image Number: 90-427, Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 3 of 25

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Rollin H. McKay, 1955.

Aerial view taken from north west end of campus, April 30, 1955.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_HST_0004

Collection: Rollin H. McKay Photographs 1880-1965, Mss 249, Image Number: 94-560, Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 4 of 25

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Rollin H. McKay, 1947.

Aerial view from west looking east over campus towards Mount Sentinel, April 29, 1947.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_HST_0005

Collection: Rollin H. McKay Photographs 1880-1965, Mss 249, Image Number: 94-785, Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 5 of 25

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

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Photographer: Rollin H. McKay, 1941.

Aerial view looking south west across campus towards Mount Sentinel, June 19, 1941.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_HST_0006

Collection: Rollin H. McKay Photographs 1880-1965, Mss 249, Image Number: 94-795, Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 6 of 25

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Rollin H. McKay, 1954.

Aerial view looking south west across campus towards Mount Sentinel, 1954.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_HST_0007

Collection: Rollin H. McKay Photographs 1880-1965, Mss 249, Image Number: 94-924, Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 7 of 25

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Rollin H. McKay, c. 1946

Aerial view looking from southern corner of campus towards Mount Sentinel, ca. 1946.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_University of Montana Campus_HST_0008

Collection: Rollin H. McKay Photographs 1880-1965, Mss 249, Image Number: 94-2575, Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 8 of 25

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: AR Santoire, 1947.

View of the south side of the Forestry Building, proposed location for Greenhouse, 1947.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Greenhouse_HST_0001

Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900's-1990's, Series XVII; Physical Plant, Box 99; File; Forestry Greenhouse 1946-1962. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 9 of 25

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



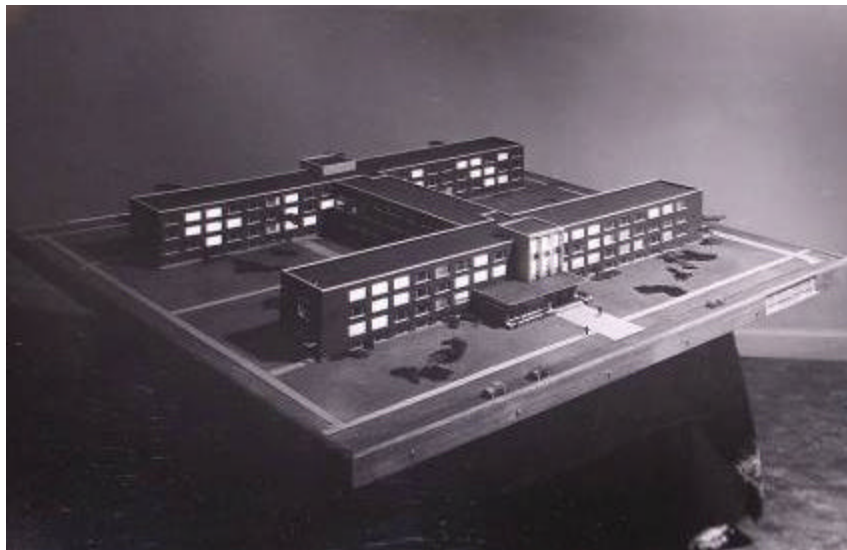
Photographer: Unknown, 1951.

Model of Craig Hall by Brinkman and Lenon, 1951.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Craig Hall_HST_0001

Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900's-1990's, Series XV; Departments, Box 102; File; Plans and Drawings. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 10 of 25



Photographer: Unknown, 1951.

Model of Craig Hall with lights by Brinkman and Lenon, 1951.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Craig Hall_HST_0002

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Missoula County, Montana

Name of Property

County and State

Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900's-1990's, Series XV; Departments, Box 102; File; Plans and Drawings. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 11 of 25

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

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Photographer: Stan Healy, n.d.

Side view of Turner Hall and the space between it and Corbin Hall, undated.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_North Corbin Hall_HST_0001

Collection: Stan Healy Photographs 1891-1971, Mss 430, Image Number: 90-2109. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 12 of 25

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Rollin H. McKay, 1944.

View across courtyard of east face of Corbin Hall, 1944.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_North Corbin Hall_HST_0002

Collection: Rollin H. McKay Photographs 1880-1965, Mss 249, Image Number: 94-2549, Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 13 of 25

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Missoula County, Montana

Name of Property

County and State



Photographer: Rollin H. McKay, 1944.

View of west face of Corbin Hall, 1944.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_North Corbin Hall_HST_0003

Collection: Rollin H. McKay Photographs 1880-1965, Mss 249, Image Number: 94-2551, Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula

Historic Photo 14 of 25

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Unknown, 1936.

Women walking around oval, view of space between Corbin and North Hall, 1936.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_North Corbin Hall_HST_0004

Collection: Scrap Books, Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity, Alpha Nu Chapter Archives, 1020 Gerald Ave, Missoula, Montana

Historic Photo 15 of 25

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Stan Healy, 1952.

Construction of Music building, July 14, 1952.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Music_HST_0001

Collection: Stan Healy Photographs 1891-1971, Mss 430, Image Number: 90-2166, Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana
County and State

Historic Photo 16 of 25

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Rollin H. McKay, 1955.

Field House, February 16, 1955.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Field House _HST_0001

Collection: Rollin H. McKay Photographs 1880-1965, Mss 249, Image Number: 94-2509, Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 17 of 25

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Unknown, 1955.

Interior of Lodge, 1955.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Lommasson_HST_0001

Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900's-1990's, Series IX; Student Services; Box 91; File; Lodge Operations 1955. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 18 of 25



Photographer: Unknown, 1936.

Woman poses on 500 block of University Avenue, with campus in background, 1936.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Ryman Mall_HST_0001

Collection: Scrap Books, Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity, Alpha Nu Chapter Archives, 1020 Gerald Ave, Missoula, Montana.

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State

Historic Photo 19 of 25



Photographer: Unknown, 1957.

Front view of the Berry-Tremper home, appraisal photo, 1957.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Berry-Tremper_HST_0001

Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900's-1990's, Series XVII; Physical Plant, Box 96; File; Tremper Property. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 20 of 25



Photographer: Unknown, 1957.

View of the west side of the Berry-Tremper home, appraisal photo, 1957.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Berry-Tremper_HST_0002

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State

Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900's-1990's, Series XVII; Physical Plant, Box 96; File; Tremper Property. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 21 of 26



Photographer: Unknown, 1957.

View of the backside and garage of the Berry-Tremper home, appraisal photo, 1957.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Berry-Tremper_HST_0003

Record Group 001 Office of the Presidents' Records 1900's-1990's, Series XVII; Physical Plant, Box 96; File; Tremper Property. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 22 of 25



Photographer: Unknown, c. 1917.

View of "M" above Main Hall, no trail yet, ca. 1917.

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Missoula County, Montana

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Montana_Missoula_multiple_M_HST_0001

Record Group 006 UM Photos by Subject; Box 6; File; 3/8. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen
Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 23 of 25

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Unknown, 1929.

View of Mount Sentinel, 1929.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_M_HST_0002

Record Group 006 UM Photos by Subject, Image Number: 86-00129, Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

Historic Photo 24 of 25



Photographer: Unknown, 1898.

View of fence on Mount Sentinel above Main Hall, 1898.

Montana_Missoula_multiple_M_HST_0003

Record Group 006 UM Photos by Subject, Image Number: 81-0032. Archives and Special Collections, Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula.

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana
County and State

Historic Photo 25 of 25

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Missoula County, Montana

Name of Property

County and State

National Register Photographs

In accordance with the March 2005 Photo Policy expansion, the photos that accompany this nomination are printed on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper, using a Hewlett Packard 100 gray photo cartridge. This combination of paper and inks is included on the NR's list of "Acceptable Ink and Paper combinations for Digital Images." The images are also recorded on an archival CD-R with a resolution at least 1200x1800 pixels, 300 dpi in "true color" 24-bit format.

CURRENT NATIONAL REGISTER PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of the Property: University of Montana (Boundary Increase)

City or Vicinity: Missoula

County: **State:** Missoula County, Montana

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and Number:

1 of __:



Photographer: Rafael Chacón, 2008.

Description

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Education_0001

Photo 1 of 14

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Carlie Magill, May 26, 2009.

Description

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Greenhouse_0001

Photo 2 of 14



Photographer: Rafael Chacón, 2008.

Description

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Craig Hall_0001

Photo 3 of 14

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Carlie Magill, June 8, 2009.

Description

Montana_Missoula_multiple_ Duniway Hall_0001

Photo 4 of 14

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Rafael Chacón, 2008.

Description

Montana_Missoula_multiple_North Corbin Hall_0001

Photo 5 of 14



Photographer: Rafael Chacón, 2008.

Description

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Liberal Arts_0001

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana
County and State

Photo 6 of 14

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Rafael Chacón, 2008.

Description

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Music_0001

Photo 7 of 14



Photographer: Rafael Chacón, 2008.

Description

Montana_Missoula_multiple_McGill_0001

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana
County and State

Photo 8 of 14

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Rafael Chacón, 2008.

Description

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Lommasson_0001

Photo 9 of 14



Photographer: Rafael Chacón, 2008.

Description

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Curry Health Center_0001

Photo 10 of 14

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Carlie Magill, July 30, 2009.

Description

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Ryman Mall_0001

Photo 11 of 14



Photographer: Carlie Magill, August 19, 2009.

Description

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Berry-Tremper House_0001

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana
County and State

Photo 12 of 14

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana

County and State



Photographer: Carlie Magill, November 11, 2009.

Description

Montana_Missoula_multiple_Memorial Row_0001

Photo 13 of 14



Photographer: Carlie Magill, November 11, 2009.

Description

Montana_Missoula_multiple_M_0001

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana
County and State

Photo 14 of 14

The University of Montana Historic District Boundary Increase

Missoula County, Montana

Name of Property

County and State

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name The University of Montana

street & number 32 Campus Drive

telephone 406-243-0211

city or town Missoula

state MT

zip code 59812

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.